DAILY REPORT

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CEMA NONFERROUS METALLURGY COMMITTEE CONVENES

AU071425 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pamporovo, Dec 7 (BTA) -- The 57th sitting of the CMEA Standing Committee on Cooperation in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy began here today.

On behalf of the CC of the BCP and the government the participants were welcomed cordially by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources. He emphasized the crucial importance of the fraternal cooperation for the further satisying of the needs in raw materials and metals and their efficient usage.

The sitting is attended by delegates of the CMEA member-countries: Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and a delegation of Yugoslavia.

As proposed by Mr Adam Juchas, chairman of the Standing Committee, the delegates paid tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev by a minute of silence.

As from today till December 10th the committee will discuss questions in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy, resulting from the decrees approved at the 36th session of the CMEA and the 104th sitting of the CMEA Executive Committee and will map out specific measures for their realization.

End of Session

AU111445 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The 57th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Nonferrous Metallurgy has ended in Pamporovo. The commission heard a report on the state and prospects for developing nonferrous metallurgy in Bulgaria. Tasks emanating from the decisions of the 26th CEMA session and from the 104th session of the CEMA Executive Committee were discussed and appropriate measures outlined in this respect. Utilization of the possibilities for developing international specialization and production-sharing in general production were also discussed.

U.S., USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE VIEWED

AU081657 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Feverish War Preparations of the Superpowers" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 8 (ATA) -- As the news agencies report, in last meeting on nuclear planning, the members of the alliance expressed their readiness to begin by mid 1983 deployment of 576 Pershing and cruise American missiles in Western Europe. The West European countries informed that "progress has been made regarding the construction of the silos for these missiles" whereas the American Defence Secretary Weinberger presented the new American strategic plan on Europe, including also the program for the deployment of the MX intercontinental missiles. The reports point out that the American Senate approved an amount of more than 1 billion dollars for the deployment, as soon as possible, of the MX intercontinental missiles.

The defence ministers of the NATO member countries reiterated the need to increase not only the nuclear weapons but also the conventional ones. Regarding this, it was pointed out that in spite of the Geneva talks on the "limitation or the reduction of the nuclear missiles in Europe", NATO strategy remains unchanged. The commander-in-chief of the forces of this aggressive alliance in Europe, the American general, Rogers, underlined the need of "tactical strengthening of NATO with new very advanced weapons concerning their precision and destructive power". He also called on the allied countries to accept unhesitatingly Washington's decision to increase by 4 percent the expenditure for the defence.

It is also reported that the Soviet Union continues to deploy new weapons in the territory of Eastern Europe where now 324 silos for the launching of new SS-20, hundreds of SS-4 and SS-5 missiles have been set up, thus increasing the number of nuclear heads in Eastern Europe to 1200. Likewise, the Russian social imperialists have recently began to deploy nuclear guns and 600 SS-21 missiles in the countries of Warsaw Treaty.

USTINOV REMARKS REFLECT AGGRESSION, HEGEMONISM

AU082003 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Speaking at a meeting of Moscow District military commanders and later in a TASS interview, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov stated that the Soviet Union would soon commence production of a new intercontinental nuclear missile. As always, Ustinov linked his militaristic statements with the balance of forces that needs to be maintained with U.S. imperialism. However, such statements, be they Ustinov's or Reagan's, are part of the same black picture of the intensification of the arms race and of warmongering cries. They are derived from the aggressive and hegemonistic policies pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

ZERI I POPULLIT WARNS EUROPE ON SUPERPOWERS

AU121448 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "Europe's Misfortune"]

[Text] From the Balkans to its northern expanses, Europe has been transformed into an area in which new conflicts and dangerous tensions are continually created as a result of the intervention of the United States and of the Soviet Union. This is a grave reality which the Americans and the Soviets are trying to disguise and which the bourgeoisie of Western Europe and the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe are pretending not to see.

The heavy political, economic and military shackles imposed on Europe by the two superpowers present a great national problem, in the East as in the West.

The European political chancelleries are seeking to cover up this great national problem through the illusion that if warm winds are blowing in Soviet-American relations, a broader expanse may be created for independent European action. This is also being aired currently, at a time when Washington and Moscow, apart from their demonstrations of force, are making overtures to each other. The American-Soviet thesis that the relaxation of tension and cooperation in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union creates better conditions for the peoples and for international security is being applied to Europe also. The irony of the European position lies in the fact that Europe itself is a prey to these illusions. The validity of the Sonnenfeld doctrine, according to which America recognizes Soviet rule in Eastern Europe, has been stressed again at the State Department. THE NEW YORK TIMES accepted this thesis some time ago when it wrote that "Eastern Europe is an area belonging to the Soviet sphere of influence." In exchange, the Kremlin and Soviet political experts recognize the "legitimacy" of American interests and influence in West Europe.

Recognition of the right of another superpower to have an influence in its own sphere is clearly based on recognition of the indisputable rights of the other superpower in its own sphere of influence. Both the United States and the Soviet Union consider their domination over their allies their historic right." I wish to reaffirm to the allies," Reagan has stated, "that we accept the responsibility of the role of international leadership given to the United States by the historic evolution of events following World War II." The claim expressed by the Soviet theoretical journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY, according to which "the Soviet Union is the ideological and political center of the international revolutionary and liberation movement," is essentially of the same nature. At the same time, the recognition of the right to influence, on the basis of determined spheres, does not rule out increased efforts on the part of either superpower to extend this sphere in Europe to new countries or to penetrate in one way or another into the traditional sphere of the rival.

One of the clearer examples of the active movement of the superpowers to seek new concessions and to penetrate more deeply is provided by the Balkans, where the dangers are increasing as a result of the activity of various countries belonging to the military blocs of the superpowers, as well as of the intrigues of the superpowers to incite the Balkan countries and peoples against each other.

The fact that the superpowers are violating the borders of their spheres of influence on our continent, generally in the countries belonging to the blocs dominated by the superpowers, reveals one of the fundamental causes of Europe's grave reality and of the great national problem that exists in Europe. "We have said and say now," Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, "that the participation of the majority of its countries in the political and military blocs of the superpowers constitutes Europe's misfortune." The high degree of danger inherent in this participation lies not only in the all-round political, economic, military, cultural control of the superpowers over the members of their blocs, but in the American and Soviet efforts to transform these countries into instruments of tactical, strategic, political and military actions that are very dangerous for the freedom and independence of all the European peoples and of the world.

The possibility that NATO and the Warsaw Treaty may operate beyond Europe's geographical perimeter, a possibility that is being aired at high level meetings in both blocs, is very significant.

This means that independent action and adopting independent stands on great issues of foreign and even domestic policy by the members of the blocs controlled by the superpowers has become an impossibility. Regardless of bitter contradictions that may erupt from time to time between the allied countries and the superpowers, the centers of decision remain in Washington and Moscow. This is true for the Warsaw Treaty countries and for the NATO members alike.

Participation in the military and political blocs of the superpowers has created an even more favorable climate for the intensification of the hegemonistic and expansionistic policies of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. This is a grave truth, but one that reveals even more strongly the correctness of the thesis of the AWP that the freedom and independence of the European countries, as well as peace and security on this continent, cannot be conceived without eliminating these blocs and the presence of the superpowers. There is a solution to Europe's misfortune. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stated in his electoral speech [of 10 Nov 1982]: "The development and prosperity of the European countries and the defense of their culture, traditions and civilization can be preserved and consolidated by opposing the hegemonistic policies of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, giving them no opportunity to exploit the existing political, economic and other links in order to strike against and attack other countries and endanger the freedom and independence of the peoples, as well as international peace and security."

NEW HOXHA BOOK DENOUNCING 'TITOITES' PUBLISHED

AU121437 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0630 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites -- Historical Reflections" has been published and has begun circulation. This work, written mainly in 1981-1982, includes the author's historical reflections, memoirs and detailed analysis about the history of relations between the Albanian Communist Party and the Yugoslav Communist Party and between the Yugoslav and Albanian states until 1948; and also about the struggle of the AWP to unmask and destroy the uninterrupted anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Titoite leadership and their agents in the period from 1949 until today. The book "The Titoites" will also be published in some foreign languages.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT LIBRARY CELEBRATION -- A jubilee meeting was held this morning in the Palace of Culture in Tirana on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the National Library. Among those present were Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member; Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences. A speech was delivered by Valdete Sala, director of the National Library. The meeting was also addressed by Rita Marko, who announced that the Presidium of the People's Assembly had awarded the National Library, on the occasion, the Naim Frasheri Order, First Class. Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, also addressed the meeting. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 82 AU]

ROLE IN POPE ASSASSINATION PLOT REJECTED

AU091942 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Dec 82

["BTA Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 9 (BTA) -- In the course of several months the mass media in a number of Western countries has been fanning up the totally fabricated theme of certain Bulgarian participation in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

On November the 25th this year, the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov was detained in Rome on charges of complicity in the assassination attempt.

In its announcement of November the 29th, 1982 the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY expressed the Bulgarian position on this illegal, arbitrary and totally inexcusable act of hostility. The announcement condemned the nonsensical and absurd campaign of slander aimed at harming the traditionally good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Italian Republic and at discrediting socialist Bulgaria, which has demonstrated on practice her categorical condemnation on terrorism and has been actively cooperating in the efforts to combat it on an international scale.

Having presented these facts, the Bulgarian side expected that measures would be taken to curb the unworthy campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to terminate the illegal detention of Sergey Antonov. Contrary to these expectations, however, the malicious campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria is persisting. And what is more new slanders appeared in the Western mass media alleging that other Bulgarian nationals have participated in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, which is an absurd.

Among other things the name of a certain Bekir Celenk was mentioned, who is accused of being involved in the assassination attempt together with Bulgarian citizens, and of having stayed in Bulgaria. In that connection the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY is authorized to declare that the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, to which the matter of these charges was referred, has issued orders to the investigating authorities to undertake the necessary measures. The Turkish national Bekir Celenk has been located and he has been placed under the control of competent Bulgarian authorities until the final clarification of the question whether Celenk has indeed been involved into the assassination attempt against the pope.

Once again the Bulgarian side rejects firmly any slanders for any Bulgarian participation in terrorist actions and expects that Sergy Antonov will be immediately released.

POGLED COMMENTARY ON 'LIES' ABOUT ATTACK ON POPE

AU131514 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 13 (BTA) -- Today under the headline "Mrs Sterling's Fireworks and What It Illuminates", the POGLED weekly carries a commentary by Mr Georgi Todorov, in which it is written:

The shots aimed at Pope John Paul II, the holy father of the Roman Catholic Church fortunately has missed their target but the fireworks kindled over "St Peter" Cathedral in Rome on May 13, 1981, is still lighting up the sky above Europe with its parti-coloured glimmers. The attempt upon Pope John Paul II's life was a real act of powder violence. This reality has been deliberately turned into a ceaseless, multi-coloured sparkling and hissing firework of lie and slander. These shots are aimed against socialist Bulgaria, against the Bulgarian people and their historical traditions of a staunch follower of the brightest and most humane principles of freedom, democracy and progress.

The lie has hissed "confessions" and witnesses' evidences to the direct and occult and guiding participation of Bulgarian citizens in the preparation and organization of the attempt.

The slander has showered sparks of the so-called "obvious motives" for doing away with the inconvenient pope-Pole and as if in a magic way it has turned the grey-black shades of neofascism and the white background of the international reactionary forces into the scarlet colour of communism.

The first false weapon with blank cartridges has been hustled out on an anti-communist position by Mrs Claire Sterling, WASHINGTON POST ex-correspondent in Rome, not well-known until then. The article written in a mediocre manner but turned now into a "denunciatory" best seller entitled "The Network of Terrorism," has become such a weapon. The question is why.

Because in her book Mrs Sterling is said to have given a well-grounded support to the statements of Mr Alexander Haig, U.S. ex-secretary of state that the Soviet Union has financed and headed the terrorists throughout the world. Or, in other words, as has been maintained for a long time now from a most highly authoritative place in Washington, international terrorism has been directed by the socialist countries.

However, this book would have either been passed over with indifference or forgotten as one of the many anticommunist lampoons, if the events in Italy, which are already known, and the indisputable and proved by documents denunciations on the ties of the Turkish and other assailants terrorists with the different national and international reactionary and fascist organizations and special services in the Western countries which followed the events, have not occurred. This is why the special article by this same Mrs Sterling was quick to appear in the U.S. monthly READERS DIGEST magazine which in its leader's lines has written that "The Network of Terrorism" has been qualified by FOREIGN AFFAIRS, the magazine of the State Department as "a reference book on terrorism". The very article deepens the accusations against the socialist countries, and especially against Bulgaria, by linking them overtly with the attempt upon Pope John Paul II's life.

Afterwards the events developed like a thunderbolt. Claire Sterling was summoned as an authoritative witness and investigator of the facts and events (connected with the "international terrorism") before the special U.S. Congress committee on the matters of security and cooperation in Europe. She declared before the committee members that as a result of additional and prolonged investigations she had come to the conclusion that the Turkish citizen sentenced for the attempt upon the pope's life was a terrorist instructed by the Bulgarian special services. "But nothing more than that can be said. You, the committee members, will have to reach the respective conclusion", Sterling stated, as quoted by the Western mass media on September 24, 1982. Before the same committee "journalist" Sterling also mentioned the "opinion of authoritative experts" that the Bulgarian communist regime was able to make such a step (the attempt).

The two reporters of the U.S. NBC TV company Marvin Kalb transmission on and in connection with the attempt on "St Paul's" [as received] Square. Even the biased Western press could not say anything more about it except that it is not based on anything more than the chain of verbal evidence and inofficial allegations by the Vatican and the Western intelligence services, which force the conclusion that..."the Bulgarians are in the core of the attempt".

Mrs Claire Sterling is the consultant of Kalb and McLaughlin's film. No wonder then why the radio "Deutsche Welle" announced on September 22, 1982: "Kalb stated that the results of the year-long investigations (about the film) had fully coincided with the inquest of the U.S. and Italian intelligence services and with the proof in Claire Sterling's publication!

The list of similar so-called "proof" of Claire Sterling's so-called "Bulgarian connection" in the intricate texture of international terrorism and in the attempt upon Pope John Paul II's life is extremely long. It continues to be filled up in the main mass media of the Western countries through the "well informed" but unofficial sources contributing to them, which our colleagues of the democratic press in Western Europe call by their proper name: the special-operation bodies in (?centres) for political and ideological subversion headed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA.

In this connection let us recall the more than once repeated opinion of authoritative West European journalists who wrote that Claire Sterling was linked with the CIA and wrote her book to its order and with its help!

In this way the fireworks illuminates the real mise en scene of the far-reaching anti-socialist campaign built with a lot of efforts, possibilities and massive psychological pressure. It stands to the reason of every unbiased observer, of every ordinary man, to identify the author of this mise en scene, the author winds up.

BTA REJECTS CHARGES OF CONTROLLING TRAFFIC

AU101931 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Dec 82

["BTA Announcement" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 10 (BTA) -- The Ankara news agency ANKA disseminated a report alleging that Bulgaria has prohibited any passing through her territory of all TIR-Lorries carrying transit goods from Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran to Italy.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY declares that this allegation is absolutely ungrounded. The international transport traffic through Bulgarian territory is going on normally. Lorries from Turkey, Italy and various countries have never ceased to travel on our motorways.

AGENDA FOR 15 DEC NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU131126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] A press conference was held in Sofia today at which Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, briefed Bulgarian and foreign journalists accredited in our country on the agenda envisaged for the next National Assembly session and the subjects that will be submitted to the deputies.

The agenda includes the following items:

Draft bill on the uniform plan for socioeconomic development;
Draft bill on the country's state budget for the period 1983;
Accountability report of the Council of Ministers, as well as of the Fatherland Front National Council on the results of the implementation of constituents' suggestions during the 1981-86 legislative period;
Accountability report on the National Assembly's international activities;
Plan for the work of the National Assembly in 1983.

Nayden Naydenov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, briefed the journalists on the basic principles contained in the draft plan and draft budget.

LILOV DEPARTS FOR GREEK CP CONGRESS 12 DECEMBER

AU121435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed for Greece on 12 December. The delegation will take part in the work of the 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party. The delegation was seen off by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and BCP Central Committee officials.

KUBADINSKI RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA VISIT

AU131335 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has returned from Ethiopia. He had participated in the work of the committee's fourth session.

Comrade Kubadinski was welcomed at Sofia airport by Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and by numerous officials.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

AU112058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The Bulgarian Government delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, which attended the third UN Law of the Sea conference in Montego Bay in Jamaica returned home a short while ago.

BULGARIA-SFRY BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS 7-10 DEC

AU102108 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- The final sitting of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav committee on the renewal, marking and maintaining the borderline and the border signs was held in Sofia, December 7 through 10.

At the sitting an analysis was made of this year's work on the state borders. The sitting proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding.

JENCA NOTES SITUATION IN POLAND STILL 'COMPLEX'

LD132256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Ilja Jenca commentary]

[Text] Exactly a year ago today a state of emergency was declared in Poland. The year which has passed has been a great test. It was approved by the PZPR, the people's government, and all citizens who understood the higher interests of the state. A year has passed and the deputies of the highest Polish legislative body, the Sejm, have met at a session in Warsaw in order to decide, following the appeal of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, the conclusions arrived at by the Military Council of National Salvation and the proposal of the State Council, on the suspension of the state of emergency. From the practical viewpoint this means that only emergency directives which directly protect the basic interests of the state will continue to be in force until total withdrawal. Someone may ask: Why not complete the lifting of the state of emergency? This was answered in a television address delivered yesterday by supreme Polish party and state representative Wojciech Jaruzelski who said that complete normalization must be achieved gradually, consistently and through joint efforts. The point is that actions still emanate from the enemy who still cherishes a hope for a so-called second stage of the struggle against socialist Poland.

All the time that actions against the existence of the state and the paralyzing of its national economy were taking place in Poland up to 13 December 1981. The United States quite hypocritically preached the principle of noninterference in Poland's internal affairs. Now that hopes for fratricide no longer exist, the White House openly and grossly interferes in Polish affairs and stirs Polish citizens against the constitutional bodies and against the laws of the sovereign Polish state. The unwillingness of those on the banks of the Potomac to understand that those in the metropolis on the Vistula intend to solve their problems with their own efforts and that they are overcoming and will overcome their difficulties quite independently from the wishes and conditions set by the United States is quite unprecedented.

The Polish steps are dictated by the interests of the nation. Normalization cannot be slowed down from Washington. This goes, too, for the suspension of the state of emergency. After all, nothing illustrates the falseness of American foreign policy better than the fact that the White House never campaigned against Poland as much as on the day of the introduction of the state of emergency and again now when its suspension is being discussed. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, who today presented to the Sejm the proposal for the relevant changes in special legal regulations, emphasized that the purpose of this step is to find time to complete the general normalization throughout the country in all branches of political, social and economic life. Can we really talk about such a normalization? Let us recall the events of a year ago in a country shattered by numerous strikes which had a threatening impact not only on the national economy but on social awareness. Let us recall the expressions of the sense of disappointment and mistrust, but also the growing criminal activity. However, in comparison with the situation today, this is a mere thing of the past, something that was but no longer exists. Nonetheless, the underground has not capitulated and, although it is losing social support, it uses every opportunity to make a return.

In a word, the situation in Poland continues to be complex and, in some ways, exceptional. It is therefore understandable that, for some time, the government must possess special powers in order to guard class and national interests, stimulate processes serving the strengthening of the socialist state and liquidate phenomena detrimental to the revival of the country.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET AMITY CONGRESS

General Session 11 Dec

LD112348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Report by correspondents Vaclav Klement and Lambert Jezek on the first day's proceedings of the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association on 11 December in Prague]

[Text] After the national anthems of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the congress proceedings were opened by Vaclav David, chairman of the association's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly. A report on the activity and tasks of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association after the 16th CPCZ Congress was given by General Secretary Miroslav Zavadil. In his introduction he said that the conclusions of the last congress of the association have been essentially fulfilled and that the association has all the necessary conditions to develop its activity; the daily care and support of the party, internationalist assistance from our Soviet friends and comradely cooperation with the other organizations of the National Front.

The congress' report dealt with the development of all the association's activities. It gave a concrete assessment of its work, made critical mention of some weak points and set out the tasks for the future.

A discussion followed in which the first contribution was made by Josef (Hamfr), Hero of Socialist Labor employed at the Metrostav enterprise in Prague. He spoke about the use of Zlobin methods and the experience of Soviet construction workers. Thanks to them his brigade has been able to make a pledge to bring forward the schedule for the planned construction of apartments and for improving their quality.

Other delegates at the congress in their contributions dealt with the way in which Soviet experience has helped to fulfill tasks at workplaces, the way in which export orders for the Soviet Union are being fulfilled in their enterprises, and what that association's branches are doing to educate the young generation. In particular they brought up suggestions on how to further improve their organizations' activities.

The proceedings were interrupted for a short time by representatives of our young generation. Some 200 Pioneers distributed red carnations to the congress' participants and gave a greeting expressing their fidelity to the traditions of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

In the afternoon session of the congress, Comrade Milos Jakes spoke. He greeted the delegates and guests at the congress in the name of the party Central Committee and of Comrade Gustav Husak. In the introduction to his speech he emphasized that our deep and sincere relationship with the Soviet Union is based on the same class interests, on Marxism-Leninism and on our common aims. Comrade Milos Jakes went on to say:

[Begin recording] In today's complicated world, the indestructible friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is a firm guarantee of our national freedom, independence, security and peaceful life. For us it is not only a question of our state and national existence but an expression of class friendship in the joint struggle for peace, progress and the socialist future of the world.

Today and in the future, it is therefore in the vital interests of our people to further develop these relations and to consolidate them, to expand and deepen mutual cooperation, and to reinforce the unity of the fraternal socialist countries. The work which is being carried out to this end by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association has been highly praised at the 16th congress of our party. We are truly glad that the activity of the association is increasingly attractive and effective and that through the assimilation of new methods of work we are succeeding in making our working people and especially our young people familiar with the life and work of our closest friends.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association is a firm element of the National Front, following the traditions of its predecessors, which more than 60 years ago witnessed the birth of the society for economic and cultural links with the new Russia and later the birth of the association of friends of the Soviet Union -- an organization of progressively-thinking citizens and of sincere friends of the land of the Soviets. You deserve a great tribute for the fact that you have always tried to ensure that membership in the association is an active expression of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, for the fact that you are trying honestly to live up to the legacy of Klement Gottwald who, at the founding of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, stressed that the association's mission is to deepen the alliance with the Soviet Union in all apheres of our life, to learn about its experiences and to develop mutual cooperation in all spheres.

Accept, in return for your activity to date and for the positive results which you have achieved in the past, our congratulations and comradely thanks. [applause]

A tribute to your work is also expressed by the award of the high state honors conferred yesterday upon a nubmer of comrades by the president of the CSSR.

Comrades, we have followed with great interest the report and debate so far. They bear witness to the multifarious and useful activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Asosciation. It is a right that you assess the results of your work soberly and in a thorough way, that in everything good which has been done -- and that is a considerable amount -- you do not avoid a critical look at the existing weak areas in your activity and at the same time look for ways of dealing with them. It is also right that you closely link all your activity and efforts for the further deepening of friendship with the Soviet people with the life of the whole of our socialist society, with the needs of the construction of developed socialism in our country, and especially with the tasks and goals which the 16th CPCZ Congress set out in its program.

These tasks are not easy, especially in view of the complicated international situation, but we shall fulfill them because, as Comrade Husak said at the 16th party congress, we can count on that most valuable asset -- the initiative of the aware person for whom socialism has come to represent the embodiment of his aspirations, who draws his determination and strength from the fact that he is the free and supreme ruler. The creator and user of the whole wealth of his country. At the same time we can count on the economic strength and continually-developing scientific, technical and economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and primarily the Soviet Union.

The 16th party congress stressed in particular that for us further successful progress in building a developed socialist society depends on the intensification and highly efficient development of the economy, the quality of our work and a high level of thriftiness. It is on this that is based the fundamental goal of the party's economic and social policy to maintain, in keeping with the results of the development of the economy and according to the possibilities, and to improve further the standard of living of the population and its social guarantees.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a testimony to the fact that we are managing, despite a number of difficulties stemming from altered external economic conditions, and particularly from the escalation of the economic blockade on the part of the capitalist countries and in view of certain internal problems and shortcomings, we are managing to achieve these social and political goals. All this is a witness to the strength of our socialist economy. It must be recognized that the results achieved are due to a considerable degree to the initiative of working people in fulfilling pledges which they undertook. In this connection we would like to pay tribute also to the share of the members of your association and of the activity of socialist labor brigades of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. [end recording]

In a further part of his speech Comrade Milos Jakes dealt with the importance of progressive methods and the experiences of Soviet innovators and improvers, whose assimilation creates considerable material and moral benefits. He described the use of brigade forms of work organization and remuneration as important: in the Soviet Union these have brought positive results not only in increasing productivity, quality and efficiency in the use of production funds but in the more consistent implementation of remuneration for work according ot its quantity and quality. Comrade Jakes concluded his speech by saying:

[Begin Jakes recording] Today it is as vital as ever in the past that the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association helps even more effectively to disseminate the knowledge and truth about the Soviet Union, that it continues to acquaint our working people and broadest masses with the life and work of its people, and that it explains the USSR's historic mission in the present-day struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

We believe that as you have done to date you will fulfill this role by your rich, varied, forceful and convincing activity, and that your work will encourage the ever greater interest of our citizens, especially that of the younger generation. [applause] [end recording]

After Comrade Milos Jakes' speech the debate continued into the evening. During the course of the debate Comrade Vaclav David, chairman of the association's Central Committee, presented a golden book of exemplary actions of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association to Zinaida Kruglova, leader of the Soviet delegation at the congress, and through her to all Soviet people.

Almost half an hour ago Comrade Kruglova begin to speak in the debate:

[Begin Kruglova recording in Russian with superimposed Czech tranlation] First she conveyed to the congress delegates and guests the warm greeting of their Soviet friends on the eve of 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union. Speaking about the past years of the Soviet state she emphasized that the difficult trials which the Soviet people had to face repeatedly in the past had brought them even closer together, that the economic strength of the state had gradually increased, as had the ideological and moral potential of the working people.

At present the actions and plans of the Soviet working people are aimed at the successful implementation of the tasks of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in foreign policy at halting the feverish buildup of arms and ensuring the security of all states and nations. Comrade Zinaida Kruglova stressed in this connection that the ideal of socialism has always been and is still a world without weapons, a world without wars. The CPSU and the whole Soviet people are convinced that at present there exist realistic prerequisites for averting the threat of war, but for this there is a need for the joint effort of governments and nations, and for close coordination of all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the world.

In a further part of her speech Comrade Zinaida Kruglova dealt with the friendly relations between the peoples of our countries, mentioning that Soviet citizens greatly appreciate this friendship and that its basis is the militant alliance of our communist parties. This friendship is expressed at present in tackling common tasks of socialist and communist construction. Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation is continually being improved. Comrade Kruglova then paid tribute to the activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and concluded by wishing the nations of both our countries more and new success in building a developed socialist society. [end recording]

The proceedings of the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in the Palace of Culture in Prague will continue tomorrow.

Conclusion 12 Dec

LD121956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] The Ninth Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Congress ended in Prague today with the adoption of final documents as well as the election of new central organs of the association. Vaclav David, reelected chairman of the Central Committee of the association, praised in his summarization speech the matter-of-fact and constructive progress of the congress which expressed firm determination to contribute all its strength toward implementing the tasks set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress has become a true manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. Comrade Vaclav David recalled the demanding character of the tasks awaiting the entire organization in the coming period.

In conclusion of the second day of of the ninth congress, the delegates adopted a program document entitled: Tasks of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association After the 16th CPCZ Congress. They sent letters to the CPCZ Central Committee and to the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and to the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society: They also adopted a peace resolution at the ninth congress.

Presidium's Meeting With Husak

LD132224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle a delegation of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Vaclav David, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting was attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Prochazka, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Frantisek Salda, the chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic.

Comrade Vaclav David briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the course and results of the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society and conveyed to him the warm greetings of its participants. Vaclav David expressed his appreciation for the help which the CPCZ Central Committee, the entire party and Comrade Gustav Husak personally have been extending continually to the society in its work. At the same time he assured Comrade Husak that the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society would continue through all its activity to share in strengthening and deepening the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people and to contribute effectively to the fulfillment of the tasks adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially thanked Comrade Vaclav David for the greetings conveyed to him and singled out the selfless and meritorious work done by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society during the past period in developing friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He commended the initiative displayed by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in particular this year -- a year marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union -- in acquainting the Czechoslovak working people about the life and work of the Soviet people and explaining the historic mission of the Soviet Union in the current struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

In the present period of fierce attacks by imperialism against the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that it is now essential through the all-round concrete activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society and other social organizations to strengthen and deepen further the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and develop mutual cooperation at a qualitatively higher level. He pointed to the mutual advantages derived from economic cooperation and in particular from its higher forms -- specialization and coordination. It is an important mission of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society to propagate this cooperation further and, together with economic workers and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, to contribute to the assurance that Soviet progressive experiences are applied in production to an ever growing degree in order to increase effectiveness and the quality of products.

In the current complicated international conditions in particular the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society has an especially important and urgent task to explain broadly the Soviet Union's efforts at maintaining and strengthening world peace. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled the need for the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society to further intensify cooperation with other social organizations associated within the National Front and, in particular, with the Socialist Union of Youth in improving the education of young people in internationalism. He wished members and officials of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society much success in implementing the tasks of their ninth congress and assured them of all-round support in their activity, which is making a significant contribution to the efforts of the people of our country toward realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

During a cordial and comradely conversation members of the Presidium of the Czechslovak-Soviet Friendship Society informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the further development of the work and social activity of members, about the broad response and unequivocal support by our citizens for the Soviet peace proposals and about the multifaceted activity of the branches of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society toward bringing closer to our citizens the current life and work of the Soviet people.

MERCHANTS FOUND 'WITHHOLDING,' 'CONCEALING' GOODS

AU101739 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "Uncalled-For Surplus Stocks: A Nationwide Check in Shops and Warehouses:" passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] THE DAY-TO-DAY SUPPLIES OF FOOD PRODUCTS ARE BEING ATTENTIVELY FOLLOWED BY OUR CITIZENS. SOME OF THEM HAVE NOTICED THAT THERE ARE VISIBLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SHOPS WITH REGARD TO THE MERCHANDISE THEY OFFER. OTHER OBSERVATIONS AS WELL AS CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS HAVE PROMPTED AN EXTENSIVE NATIONWIDE CHECK, TAKING PART IN WHICH WERE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY CORPS AND THE AUXILIARY GUARDS OF PUBLIC SECURITY CORPS, THE CZECH AND SLOVAK TRADE INSPECTION AGENCIES, PEOPLE'S CONTROL BODIES AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES' CONTROL BODIES AND OTHER AGENCIES.

The check has revealed that our citizens' notifications about instances of intentional withholding or even deliberate concealing of merchandise in some shops and warehouses were not unfounded. The check was carried out in 2,340 shops, 396 warehouses and 188 large-capacity warehouses of the Potraviny and Zdroj national enterprises and the Jednota and Vcela cooperative enterprises, and in all regional captials, some district capitals and other communities in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics and in the two republics' capital cities -- Prague and Bratislava. It has been ascertained that THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF TRADE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLY FULFILLING THEIR TASKS AND, THROUGH THEIR HONEST WORK, HELPING TO ENSURE REGULAR AND TROUBLE-FREE SUPPLIES OF THE POPULATION. These employees must be thanked for their honest and dedicated work.

However, the work of some dishonest individuals has been assessed in a completely different way. In 50 shops the inspection bodies tracked down concealed stocks of lumpsugar and in 53 shops concealed stocks of fruit syrup. They also brought to light other concealed merchandise such as cocoa, lentils, whipped cream, condensed milk, oil, grated coconut, almonds, peanuts, hard cheese and high-grade beer.

Shortcomings in the distribution of the monitored [sledovany] types of food products within the trade network were also detected. For example, two large-capacity warehouses failed to deliver from the warehouse more than 55,000 bottles of fruit syrup, which was in short supply in the shops, as well as relatively large quantitives of other merchandise.

BECAUSE OF THE DETECTED SHORTCOMINGS, 25 PERSONS WILL BE PROSECUTED FOR HAVING ACTED AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY. FURTHERMORE, THE TRADE INSPECTION AGENCIES FINED ON THE SPOT AND ADDITIONAL 54 OFFENDERS AND, IN 59 CASES, THEY BRIEFED THE TRADE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT NATIONAL COMMITTEES OR THE DIRECTORS OF THE POTRAVINY, ZDROJ, JEDNOTA AND VCELA ENTERPRISES ABOUT INSTANCES OF VIOLATION OF TRADE DISCIPLINE. In 178 cases they wrote up inspection reports, on the basis of which measures will be taken in accordance with the provisions of the labor code.

The concealed or deliberately withheld merchandise will self-evidently come to the shops. Had all the merchandise unearthed by the inspection bodies been put on sale normally and on time, a considerable number of citizens at many places could have been spared all kinds of problems.

The question remains why all this has had to happen. We can hardly anticipate that we will once and for all get rid of dishonest individuals. Great responsibility rests therefore with the respective control bodies and managers because control is an integral part of management work.

Thousands of honest and dedicated workers are employed in the trade network. The several dozen dishonest employees cast a bad light on their work. However, let us be honest -- even the customers are not all angels. Sometimes some of them create, by their unscrupulous endeavor to satisfy their demands (even at the expense of others), a bad atmosphere in the shops. According to information provided by the interested agencies, checks will continue to be made to ensure regular and trouble-free supplies and services to citizens.

TV REPORTS PLANS TO RELOCATE U.S. HEADQUARTERS

DW140927 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscasts"]

[Text] The Pentagon is planning the construction of a new headquarters for the U.S. Forces European Command west of London. It will be built at High Wycombe by 1986 at a cost of $13 million and in the event of war is to accomodate the U.S.command staff of 1,000 officers currently stationed in Stuttgart.

Reports from Washington say that the Pentagon is basing its action on the premise that in the event of war, the Stuttgart headquarters will no longer be usable and that the military operations of the U.S. and NATO forces as well as subversive actions will then have to be commanded and coordinated from High Wycombe.

Many Western newspapers assess the report, which at first was denied but later confirmed bit by bit, as proof of the fact that the FRG will have to be abandoned quickly in the event of a nuclear conflict.

DIE WELT ON INCREASED CALL-UP OF GDR RESERVISTS

DW141029 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11/12 Dec 82 p 3

[Georg Kondeck report]

[Text] Munich -- A comprehensive call-up of reservists has been under way in the "GDR" for 3 months. In this connection the duration of the reservists' exercises and the timing of individual call-up dates are unusual.

In the third week of September and the second week of October, reservists are called up for a duration of 6 months; in the third week of November and the second of December, however, for only 4 months. Experts believe this shows that the "GDR" Armed Forces will achieve a disquieting personnel level between 7 and 20 March 1983.

The ages of those being called up range between 25 and 35. All of them have already completed the basic military service time of 18 months in the "National People's Army" (NVA).

The normal NVA strength is about 206,000 men, with 110,000 serving in the Ground Forces, 35,000 in the Air Force and 45,000 in the Border Troops which are within the infrastructure of the Ground Forces. Some 16,000 belong to the Navy.

With the additional reservists on active duty, the East Berlin Defense Ministry will achieve without mobilisation a manifold increase in personnel strength for a period of more than 5 months. The "GDR" can argue to the Western public that a "normal" exercise of reservists is involved.

By the end of October this year, the "Group of Soviet Forces in Germany" (GSFG) had increased its strength from 530,000 to 585,000 men.

GDR-USSR INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD131400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0953 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The 31st session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and USSR commenced in Berlin on Monday morning.

The government delegations of the two countries are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the deliberations, which will last several days, the commission will be discussing further important steps concerning the realization of the fundamental agreements between the party leaderships of the SED and CPSU and the governments of the two countries. They are aimed at the deepening of the cooperation in industry, science and technology.

For the implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production to 1990 the conclusion of agreements in areas important for the national economy such as microelectronics, the engineering and chemical industries and the consumer goods industry is envisaged. One main subject of the deliberations is preparation for the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1986-1990. Also on the agenda is an audit of the positions of agreements concluded earlier.

The measures which are to be taken by the 31st session of the intergovernmental commission are to open up new opportunities for increasing labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of social labor on the path of comprehensive intensification. They are meant to exhaust still more thoroughly the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and cooperation for the capacity increase of the national economies and the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Honecker Meets With Kostandov

LD132040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Berlin as the head of the Soviet Government delegation attending the 31st session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

Leonid Konstandov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The greetings were cordially reciprocated.

The two sides held a comprehensive exchange of views on ways and means of further consolidating economic and scientific-technological relations. The two sides fully agreed that in the face of the imperialist policy of economic war against the socialist countries it is more necessary than ever to increasingly use the advantages of a socialist planned economy in international work distribution, specialization and cooperation in order to secure a high increase in production and performance.

In the realization of this policy the resolutions of the fifth SED Central Committee session are of great importance. When dealing with the plan tasks for 1983 the two fraternal parties had planned for a further dynamic development of the economy. The basis for this is to further increase effectivity and productivity, to make science and technology more effective, to continue to improve materials economy and thus to deepen intensification. Full agreement in political aims and in decisive economic policy aims continue to be the guarantee for a stable and dynamic development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the intergovernmental commission is making an important contribution to this. Joint agreements on improving cooperation in the fields of microelectronics, machine construction, light industry and the chemical industry are proof that the agreements signed in the Crimea in August between the leading representatives of the GDR and the USSR are consistently being realized. It is of great importance that the intergovernmental commission, the planning organs and the ministries are already considering questions of economic relations in the period after 1985. At the present meeting fundamental decisions on preparations for the coordination of plans for the next 5-year plan period between the two countries are already being made.

Leonid Kostandov expressed thanks for the high praise and underlined that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, at the CPSU Central Committee's November meeting, had emphasized the CPSU Central Committee's striving to deepen and make more effective the comradely cooperation and mutual socialist aid between the fraternal countries.

This is true for the joint undertaking of tasks in science, technology, production, transportation and energy, as well as for cooperation in other fields. From this position the USSR will continue to consistently fulfill its internationalist obligations.

Erich Honecker and Leonid Kostandov expressed their firm conviction that economic relations between the USSR and the GDR, which have grown over a long period, will continue to develop to the benefit of both nations and for overcoming the tasks of the 1980's dynamically and consistently.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; and G.N. Gorinovich, took part in the meeting which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding.

HONECKER ADDRESSES CHAIRMEN OF OTHER PARTIES

LD102334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of German (DBD); Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPF); Prof Heinrich Homan, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD); and Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, for a trustful exchange of views on the domestic and foreign policy tasks discussed at fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee for further consistent implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions.

By way of introduction Erich Honecker said the importance of the SED Central Committee fifth meeting is clear. On the basis of a positive balance sheet we are setting about fulfilling the tasks facing us in further shaping a developed socialist society and in the struggle for safeguarding peace. The meeting's results equip the SED, in close alliance with the entire people, to successfully solve the tasks in 1983 -- Karl Marx Year. Already it can be said that the working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and other working people are making the set targets their own cause. Fulfillment of the 1982 plan and preparations for initiating the 1983 plan are now determining their work. New initiatives for socialist competition are impressively illustrated now that the work teams want to honor Karl Marx, the greatest son of the German people, revolutionary and theoretician of the working class, through best production performances and through good efforts everywhere in town and country.

Erich Honecker and representatives of the friendly parties and also the president of the GDR National Front National Council stressed that the unanimous decision of all party groups in the People's Chamber on the economic plan and the 1983 state budget illustrates their determination to work in proven solidarity to implement the SED's policy which is directed toward the people's well-being and toward peace. All this testifies to our people's political and moral unity.

The tasks of the coming year are realistic ones, Erich Honecker continued, because we are backed by remarkable performances, the increased fighting strength of the party of the working class and its firm alliance with the friendly parties and the mass organizations, the manifold activity of the GDR National Front and the vigor of the popular masses. At their party conference the LPDP, the NDPD, the DBD, and the CDU reaffirmed that they will make their own independent contributions to the shaping of the life of GDR society. It can indeed be said that our alliance relations are developing at a high level.

That which the working people created in 1982 shows what a mobilizing force the cause of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is on human initiative. They are also prepared, in the conditions of an aggravated international situation caused by the adventurous policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism in the United States and other NATO states, to do their utmost to see that the GDR continues to flourish as a stable state of workers and peasants and as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. Our country's citizens, irrespective of their social origins, religious or ideological convictions, are convinced that the danger of war can be banished through strengthening socialism and its military defense. They will, as the participants in the talk reaffirmed, make their contribution so that peace is preserved and the peoples are spared a nuclear inferno.

We are strengthened in our constructive peace policy by the certainty of fraternal comradeship-in-arms and firm alliance with the mighty Soviet Union. The 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR will, as the activities of all political forces of our country show, be a joint day of celebration. Erich Honecker pointed to the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, and stressed that the SED's solidarity and agreement with the CPSU and the unshakable fraternal alliance with the land of Lenin will always remain a guarantee for our people's successful progress in prosperity and peace. This is the standpoint of all forces working together in the GDR National Front.

GDR citizens passionately support the Soviet Union's initiatives and measures for safeguarding peace, the efforts in negotiations with the United States in Geneva to achieve effective results for arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. No propaganda trick can disguise the fact that, with the intended deployment of the new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe and with the installation of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles which has now been decided by the Washington administration, first-strike weapons are to be amassed which will alter the military strategic balance in NATO's favor. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and in agreement with the millions of the peace movement in NATO countries, favors a genuine zero option and steps that aim at a nuclear-weapon-free Europe.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR, true to its foundation document, always works to see that war never again starts from German soil. In accordance with the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, we continue to strive to develop our relations with the FRG. The treaties that have been signed offer a good basis for this, but it is important that, in accordance with these treaties, Bonn's policy is guided by realities and helps to keep relations with the GDR free from all that is unnecessary. Good-neighborly relations benefit not only the two German states and their citizens, but also have a positive influence on the situation in Europe.

Erich Honecker expressed the certainty that the GDR, through the achievements of all the people, will play its part in the struggle for the vital question of our era, in the worldwide conflict about war and peace. We are working and fighting for this, and it is for this that we are strengthening the great alliance of all social forces in our country.

The 1983 economic plan sets tasks and targets for further pursuing our path of continuity, growth and full employment. This policy guarantees social security for all citizens, young and old. In stark contrast to this is the situation of millions of working people in the capitalist countries on whose shoulders the burdens of the deep crisis of the system of exploitation are being ruthlessly placed.

More than ever it is a matter of implementing, with a sense of responsibility and creative initiative, the requirements in industry, construction, agriculture and every field resulting from the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress, so that the necessary high growth of national income will be achieved.

It was stressed during the meeting that joint efforts will be concentrated on further intensifying production and on using all factors of the intensification process. Above all it is a matter of achieving the targets set by the plan for reducing the consumption of materials and energy, of increasingly shaping the cost benefit ratio more favorably, of raising the efficiency of production from the bottom upwards and, as the most important question for further social and economic progress, of increasing labor productivity at the necessary tempo.

All this requires the knowledge and skill of the more than 8 million working people -- who are our country's most precious asset -- to be used even more effectively, persistent struggle for a high scientific-technical standard and the best possible economic results to be waged and the quality of products to be further improved. This also applies particularly to the need to increase the production of consumer goods.

Elimination of the still existing unjustified differences in the production results of combines, factories, agricultural production cooperatives and other institutions represents for the further development of our economy great reserves. Specific comparisons of performance, continual exchange of experience and work according to the standards set by the best are important sources of strength for raising economic efficiency.

The focus of all the SED's thought and effort is man himself. Commensurate with this and, as Honecker stressed, knowing ourselves to be at one with our comrades-in-arms of the friendly parties and the GDR National Front, we are at pains to continue to guarantee a dynamic increase in economic performance in order to secure and progressively expand the achieved material and cultural standard of living of the people.

We continue to believe that the working people, who create all that is of value, must also benefit from what they produce by their work, by what they achieve in the interests of all of society. This is the meaning of socialism. It will always be necessary to produce higher performances for society in order to be able to better satisfy the people's continually growing material and cultural needs. We are consistently following this course and the results of the work and the reality of life in our republic proves us right.

The fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee shows that we are continuing in a logical fashion and central element of our social policy, that is to say housing construction and maintenance of the housing stock. Together with the deputies and the mayors, the GDR National Front can make great contributions toward exploiting further reserves in the towns and villages, especially for the maintenance and modernization of homes.

In this connection the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the GDR National Front National Council welcomed the fact that binding arrangements have been made in order to make the performances of district-controlled construction effective, as provided for in the plan, without detriment to the preservation of local buildings. This will prompt new initiatives by the citizens. Purposeful continuation of the competition "Beautify our towns and villages -- join in" is gathering importance and its results directly benefit the people's well-being. The initiatives of members of the association of personal garden allotment holders [kleingaertner] and small animal breeders deserve greater encouragement.

In conclusion Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that solution of the tasks set for 1983 will further consolidate the comradely cooperation of the parties and mass organizations in the GDR National Front.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front stated their full agreement with the remarks of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. They announced that the central executives of their parties and of the National Council of the National Front will draw conclusions from the decisions of the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee for further political-ideological work under the conditions of struggle of today and tomorrow.

They gave the assurance that in the alliance of the party with the working class, members of the friendly parties and the committees of the National Front will in 1983 -- which is dedicated to honoring Karl Marx -- accomplish high performances for the all-round strengthening of the GDR, our socialist homeland, and for safe-guarding peace. The targets set by the party of the working class correspond to the vital interests of the members of all classes and groups of the people. High esteem for the results of their party congresses and recognition for the achievements in citizens' initiatives of the GDR National Front are an incentive to redouble their own efforts to further implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Also taking part in the consultation were Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Waldemar Pilz, department chief in the SED Central Committee.

CORRECTIONS TO 1983 STATE ECONOMIC PLAN

The following corrections to the item entitled "Law on 1983 National Economic Plan Published," published in the 13 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages E 1 through E 11, should be made:

Page E 2, paragraph five, "Basic material costs per M100 of goods production in the field of the industry ministries," and figure: 96.8

Page E 6, paragraph 10 should read:

An increase in the manufacture by plants of their own branch-related rationalization means as compared with 1982 to	116.0 percent
The number of all industrial robots employed in the the national economy	30,700 units

MARJAI SPEAKS AT OPENING OF MOSCOW TRADE MISSION

LD132352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Summary] The new headquarters of the Hungarian trade mission in Moscow has been commissioned. Geza Foldvari reports:

"The opening ceremony was attended by the leading officials of the Hungarian colony, representatives of the Soviet party and state organs and foreign trade organizations and the Soviet builders and architects involved in the construction work. Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin, the USSR's permanent CEMA representative and the Soviet cochairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Committee, was present at the meeting.

"In his opening speech Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai said that, at its meeting held on 1 December, the MSZMP Central Committee declared its intention to ensure that Hungary, as well as the USSR, continues to work in the future on the basis of identical principles and goals and in the spirit of internationalist traditions on the development of the unbreakable friendship and all-round cooperation of the two peoples. He stressed that Hungary, with its open economy, has an interest in the international division of labor in the widest possible sense. Economic relations with the CEMA countries are of fundamental significance and a special place in this is occupied by our cooperation with the USSR. He referred to the fact that the further extension of bilateral cooperation laid down for the current five-year plan and recorded in joint documents is indispensable. He said that Hungary had joined in assisting the construction of a number of Soviet economic program projects, including the reconstruction of Soviet light industry plants and the Likino bus factory and the export of complete poultry-breeding systems within the framework of the Soviet Food Program.

"In conclusion he wished many successes to the workers of the trade mission and noted that the new center would in all probability promote the further broadening of Soviet-Hungarian economic and commerical relations which are expanding all the time."

The new Hungarian trade mission in Moscow houses the representatives of 81 Hungarian enterprises, which were previously scattered over 17 different offices in the city. The new center contains an hotel with a capacity for 94 guests, 20 conference rooms, an exhibition hall, a library and a restaurant.

More on Remarks

LD140012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Hungary is a country with an open economy which can advance only if it participates in the international division of labor in the widest possible sense of the term. This was stated by Jozsef Marjai at the opening ceremony of the new Hungarian trade mission in Moscow.

The deputy minister explained that any alteration or lasting contraction of our foreign trade conditions would obstruct not only our development but also the maintenance of the standard achieved. For this reason we oppose all initiatives aimed at restricting or bringing to an end normal contacts and the development of mutually beneficial relations. This activity of ours is more vigorous and wide-ranging than one would expect, considering Hungary's size. However, it is our conviction that it is not being carried out in vain.

Jozsef Marjai then went on to stress that economic cooperation with the USSR is crucial for Hungary. In the interests of exploring additional resources and the even fuller satisfaction of reciprocal needs we cannot be content with the already high level of turnover envisaged for the current plan period. The reciprocal broadening of cooperation is a fundamental issue for us and this is the reason why we are endeavoring to develop our relations with further proposals and initiatives.

Besides all this, the way commitments already undertaken are being fulfilled is by no means a matter of minor importance. This is because in the past few years there have often been delays in delivery which may appear to have been insignificant. However, unexpected delays or nondelivery may, on occasions, bring about almost insoluble problems in individual branches of industry or in supplies for the population. The transporting of finished products is obstructed by problems existing in rail freight traffic and at the stage when goods are received.

The deputy premier referred to the fact that the economic situation that has developed in the socialist countries makes it necessary to bring about qualitative changes in CEMA cooperation, too. Hungary intends to continue taking an active part in the preparation of the forthcoming high-level conference so that the discussions may prove successful. This was stated by Jozsef Marjai at the commissioning of the Hungarian trade mission in Moscow.

VANCSA SPEAKS ON FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

LD132252 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, stated at a meeting of the central leadership of Hungarian Agricultural, Food and Forestry Workers' Union, Budapest Monday that "Hungarian agriculture and food industry have fulfilled plans and contributed to maintain the country's solvency and internal supplies."

The minister stated that plant production was by 4.5 per cent, animal breeding by 3.5 per cent higher than last year. Per capita meat production has reached 160 kgs. Food production grew by 3.0 per cent this year.

The minister said that next year's targets include the dynamic development of production and the promotion of quality. Plant production is to grow by one to two per cent, food industry by 1.5 to 2 per cent and forestry by three to four per cent. There are good basis to reach these targets as agricultural plants invested 27,500 million forints in 1982.

To meet the targets of the cereal programme, wheat sowing area is to increase by 100,000 hectares and that of maize by 80,000 hectares. The stocks of pig, cattle and sheep are to be grown. [sentence as received]

In conclusion Jeno Vancsa stated that the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food has worked out an austerity plan for agricultural and food processing units to promote the further exploration of internal sources, efficient energy economy and the better utilization of machinery.

More on Agriculture Statistics

LD131544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Summary] This year's agricultural results were discussed at the board session of the agricultural and forestry workers trade union.

According to Agriculture Minister Jeno Vancsa our agriculture is ending a good year; the gross value of its production is 4 percent higher than in the previous year, and this value is over 5 percent if supplementary activities are taken into account. Cereal crop production was 2 million tons higher than a year ago. In 43 farms in the country the average wheat yield was over 6 tons per hectare and 43 farms produced over 10 tons per hectare of corn. In grapes this year's record is 13.5 tons. The large yield was accompanied by problems: a shortage of storage space and processing capacity and transport not running smoothly enough. The apple harvest was abundant, but the price of apples is relatively high: 16-18 forints per kilo.

Next year production and processing will have to be better harmonized and quality production for exports emphasized. The sowing of winter corn already shows that the wheat sowing area has grown by 2-3 percent. The corn sowing area is expected to grow by 80,000 hectares. Agricultural exports will have to grow by 7 percent and imports will have to decrease by 2 percent.

FALUVEGI SPEAKS TO TU SESSION ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD111120 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI) -- SZOT, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, met in session in Budapest on Friday. A speech was delivered by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office. "Regular and direct working relations between members of the Council of Ministers and SZOT are an important and indispensable constituent of our political life."

He said about next year's national economic plan: "It is of utmost importance to fulfil the national economic plan of 1983 not only to further improve the balance of the national economy, but also to create firm basis for quicker development in 1984 and 1985."

Lajos Faluvegi stressed that the envisaged increase in the non-rouble accounted exports is to exert influence on the efficiency of the entire national economy in coming years. "The size of our room for manoeuvre will depend on whether we reduce our indebtedness. It is in our important interest to start to reduce our debts not in the scheduled time -- at the end of the 1981-1985 plan period -- but two years before that, in order to save ourselves from the payment of interest. The preservation of solvency and its underpinning by foreign trade surplus are not matters of prestige. They will determine whether in coming years the country has resources to expand exports, modernize technologies, save material and energy and develop agriculture."

Lajos Faluvegi said that the government and the central agencies in charge of directing economy continue to analyse the external and internal conditions that are expected for the rest of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, and they are striving to refine economic policy and economic management. "They are making adequate preparations for developing economic cooperation with the CMEA countries, and looking for new possibilities of expanding relations, especially in spreading advanced technologies, energy management and the food production.

"In coming years we intend to utilize the export and credit possibilities granted for us by our admission to international monetary organizations." Long-term planning, covering decades to come, is to reach a decisive stage by 1983. "We are working out strategic conceptions on the modernization of patterns of production and the long-range development of agriculture and infrastructure."

The participants of the SZOT session expressed agreement with next year's economic plan and the tasks the trade unions are to fulfil in order to effectively support the realization of the plan.

URBAN SAYS WALESA LETTER WARRANTS NO REPLY

NC131946 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 13 (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Polish Government today issued an indirect warning to Lech Walesa in reply to questions about the letter which the leader of the banned trade union Solidarity sent to Poland's strongman, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that on the basis that Mr Walesa is the "former leader of a trade union which no longer exists" and therefore must be regarded just an individual, expressing his personal opinions, the letter did not warrant a reply.

But he said Gen Jaruzelski's speech yesterday [words indistinct] contained a reply to the letter published two days ago. And he went on to quote the most threatening passage of the speech where the general warned there would be no repetition of events and that troublemakers should not deceive themselves about a "return to anarchy". The spokesman went on to say that if an illegal meeting planned for Thursday at Gdansk, which Mr Walesa is due to address, takes place, it will be broken up as such meetings had been in the past and all those taking part would be treated in the same way. He added that the permission of the authorities had not been sought to hold a meeting, although reliable sources say Mr Walesa has made such a request.

SEJM DELIBERATES OVER MARTIAL LAW, OTHER ISSUES

Sejm Session Begins 13 Dec

LD131140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Mieczyslaw Marciniak reports from the Sejm]

[Excerpts] The session of the Sejm commenced at several minutes past 1100. The session was opened by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The first reading of the bills on the amendment of the law on special legal regulations under the martial law and on special legal regulations under the suspension of martial law, has taken place. The bills were presented by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

New Deputy Appointed

LD132132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm debates started at 1100 this morning. Before the debate began the Sejm noted that the mandate of the deputy of Opole constituency number 46 became vacant due to the death of Deputy Ryszard Hajduk. The house paid tribute to the memory of the deceased deputy. In the first item of the agenda the parliament heard a report by the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the appointment of a deputy in Zielona Gora constituency number 72, made vacant due to the death of Deputy Czeslaw Kaminski. At the motion of the commission, the vacant mandate was entrusted to Wiktor Gruca, worker and party activist in the (Zaodrzanskie) works of the metallurgical industry (Zastal) in Zielona Gora. Wiktor Gurca took the deputy's oath.

Jaruzelski Present

LD131454 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- The Polish Sejm (parliament), at its meeting today, acquainted itself with proposed changes to the law on specific legal regulations in the period of martial law, presented by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and with draft laws on specific legal regulations in the period of suspension of martial law. The debate is being held in the presence of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

Jablonski on Martial Law Suspension

LD131540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1210 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at 13 December Sejm session -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house, the year which has elapsed since the introduction of martial law makes it possible today to make an all-round and calm assessment of the significance of the December decision. It also makes it possible to make a preliminary assessment of the changes which took place in our country during that period and thus to define the current sociopolitical and economic situation and the prospects emerging before us. In order to be able to realize this better, let us recall, even just in a few sentences, the situation in 1981.

On the one hand, the movement of socialist renewal, reflected in the creation of political, legal and personal guarantees for preventing the possibility of a recurrence of the evil and distortions which appeared prior to August 1980; raising the Sejm's status to the highest organ of power, undertaking important legislative work aimed at ensuring the development of socialist democracy; the preparation of a profound and bold reform in managing the national economy and also in the active welfare policy pursued in the interest of broad groups of the community; on the other hand, the extremely quick transformation of a movement, which was welcomed by a great part of the community as the rebirth of independent trade unions, into a dangerous force of anarchy and lawlessness; elements persistently striving for the disintegration of the entire state apparatus gained dictatorial power in it; the disorganization created by incessant strikes in the national economy which struck at our alliances and, indirectly, at the framework of international forces which ensures peace on our continent. In the conditions of progressing anarchy crime grew, presenting an increasing threat to the peace of peoples who, without this, were bending under the burden of difficult living conditions. And finally, we were confronted with the most frightful of threats: civil war with all its tragic consequences which could be easily foreseen.

Thus it became most necessary to prevent the coming disaster by all possible means. Today we see this in even bolder relief than was the case a year ago. The proclamation of martial law was the only solution, since our laws have not so far provided for extraordinary situations, states of emergency that may occur in any country with any system. That is why our laws do not give the authorities the necessary legal powers which would make it possible to protect the interests of the threatened country and its citizens.

In this situation, the Council of State had no choice but to make a decision that accords with article 33, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The proclamation of martial law arrested the growing anarchy and removed the peril of the all-national disaster. However, this merely created a chance to embark upon a great effort to make good, arduously, the serious political, social and economic losses, and to regain the capacity for calm work in the economy. One does not have to prove how extraordinarily important this is as far as the conditions of life of the whole of society are concerned.

However, it was no easy task to remove the results of the previous chaos. In the first few months of this year, in the conditions of a difficult winter -- and despite the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist friends -- our economy still continued to regress. However, already at that time the first signs appeared that our house was being put in order and that our raw material foundations were being restored. The coal mining industry made a particularly great contribution here.

We survived the hard winter. During that period we even initiated numerous important socioeconomic measures. General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, in his speech on Miners' Day, summed up the results of work done by the state authorities and of the toil of the whole nation in 1982. They deserve proper recognition. The wave of great social tensions has abated. Calmer conditions have been created for work throughout the country. The economy began to move upward more and more tangibly. This was reflected, in particular, in the slow but important growth in industrial output over the past few months.

At the same time, an awareness took root in the whole society that it is only by our own efforts that we can win a better future. This gradual process of calming the atmosphere, of normalization, was, it is true, slowed down by various kinds of demonstrations and disturbances. However, these disruptions, fanned up by subversive activities from abroad, could not stop this process any more, even though there is still much to be done to emerge from the difficulties and troubles which are still great.

The specific character of the introduced martial law and the practical activities of organs of the authorities and the administration under the Sejm's constant, highest supervision were conducive to these favorable changes. This is a special martial law which has probably no counterpart in what is understood by this word in the world. It is a martial law under which the Constitution has not been suspended; elected bodies of the authorities are active, and their position and significance is not decreasing but being strengthened as a result of a number of reformatory measures being taken; the Army is not acting as a ruling force but ensuring the implementation of the legal authorities' policy and control in carrying out their decisions. Great involvement in all matters important for the country and citizens, devotion at work and the tact with which armed forces units have acted at every level has won for them universal recognition in the community. We have been trying the whole time to apply only those martial law regulations which we regard as essential in a specific situation, lifting their application the very moment circumstances make it possible.

In these conditions, in spite of the painful events which could not unfortunately be avoided, the awareness must have deepened in the community that martial law was not introduced in order to halt the process of socialist renewal embarked upon earlier, but to be able to realize it effectively.

This has been confirmed and is still being confirmed by the important changes which are taking place in the life of our country and by mapping out ways for its further development. Let us list just the most important ones. Fundamental economic reform has been undertaken and its legal and organizational foundations created. The Sejm has implemented on a broad scale the program for legislative work; important legal acts which establish workers', farmers', cooperative and crafts' self-management have come into force. A number of laws were passed which are aimed at protecting citizens rights and at a more effective than to date fight against social plagues such as, for instance, alcoholism. A bill on people's councils and local self-government is at the final stage of parliamentary considerations. Work has now begun on the organization and resumption of trade union activity. Although we have not carried out all our initial intentions, according to the envisaged deadlines, nobody can question the importance of these achievements, above all because of their far-reaching consequences.

Assessing positively the results of last year and the consequences of the introduction of martial law, we must stress clearly that nobody ever treated martial law as anything other than a necessity imposed by extroardinary circumstances, which means that it should not be in force longer than it is undoubtedly necessary.

This is why after 7 months of martial law, assessing the progress achieved in bringing order in the country the chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his speech to the Sejm session on 21 July this year, announced that the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] would request to supreme bodies of the state authorities that martial law in force be suspended if favorable changes occur without a recurrence of tensions, if they testify unambiguously to the fact that the country is calming down and reaching internal normalization. However the August events which later occurred yet again disturbed the normalization processes. Nevertheless a further analysis of its course made it possible to confirm this general political line in the premier's next report during the Sejm meeting on 9 October this year. Public attitudes took a similar form. An expression of this was also the appeal by the commission initiating the Provisional National Council of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] submitted to the Sejm.

The draft laws which are being presented to the Sejm today are a realization of the July announcements. This could probably have taken place earlier if normalization of the internal situation had proceeded faster, if we could have mastered the negative trends in the national economy earlier. It must be clearly stated that economic restrictions against Poland by Western states, which have made the functioning of many branches of production difficult, and which have affected negatively the living conditions of the broadest circles of our society, delayed this process.

Undoubted and significant successes of the policy carried out last year make it possible to speak about shaping the new internal situation in our country. However we must with all caution confront this undebatable fact with the still existing antisocialist underground centers and with the pressure exerted by hostile external forces which are still trying to incite extremist activities. They still have not resigned themselves to the collapse of hope for a disintegration of our state structures. That is why the leading representative of the U.S. Administration is starting a new propaganda attack, that is why they are talking about the allegedly merely symbolic acts which we are undertaking in order to attain the normalization of life in our country. Our economy must still cope with the results of the mentioned restrictions which are also called sanctions. It is also true that the process of normalization has not entered the final stage in all spheres of social life. But the whole country after all, its population and economy, need calm and order badly; they need intensive work and collective organizational efforts in stable conditions.

Bearing these considerations in mind, and in accordance with the suggestion by WRON, the State Council proposes to suspend martial law so that there is time -- before it is finally lifted -- to complete fully the general process of normalization throughout the country in all fields of political, social and economic life.

In accordance with article 33, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, martial law is introduced by a resolution passed by the State Council. The Constitution does not formally authorize the State Council to automatically lift or suspend martial law. A number of prominent lawyers consulted in this matter say that this right is a logical consequence of the State Council's right to introduce martial law. So it can also lift or suspend martial law in the whole country or a part of it.

However, to avoid any and all legal doubts, the State Council proposes an appropriate amendment to the 25 January 1982 law on specific legal regulations during the period of martial law. In its first article the law ratified the decree on martial law, which provides for the lifting of martial law by the State Council resolution. Hence, the draft amendment to this law now proposed provides for the addition of article 1A, which would authorize the State Council to suspend or reintroduce martial law.

Suspension of martial law would take place after a motion of the Council of Ministers. This is justified by article 41, point seven of the Constitution, which provides: The Council of Ministers ensures protection of the public order, the interests of the state and the rights of the citizens. In the same way, following a motion by the Council of Minsters, the State Council could reintroduce martial law or could reintroduce some of its provisions on the whole country or a part of it, in the event that public calm, law and order was again threatened.

On behalf of the State Council, I ask the house to pass the proposed act, which supplements the law of 25 January 1982.

May it please the house! At the moment of the suspension of martial law it becomes necessary to pass a special legal regulation for this new period. Many of the hitherto binding regulations covered in three decrees of 12 December 1981 have to be totally suspended; and many others, on the other hand, have to be replaced with necessary but much more limited legal norms. This concerns the decree on martial law, special proceedings in crimes and offenses committed during martial law, and the jurisdiction of military courts in certain crimes, and changes in the structure of military courts and the prosecutor's office during the martial law period. Only some decisions of the decrees in question ought to be maintained during the period of the suspension of martial law, while its principal restrictions will be lifted. As far as this is concerned, I am presenting the draft second law for the consideration of the house.

Preparing the proposals now being submitted to the house, the Council of State desired to eliminate as many restrictions on civil rights and liberties as possible. At the same time, it had to consider the responsibility of the authorities and administration for the effective functioning of the state, for order, calm, for the national economy and for the optimal exploitation of its potential to satisfy the needs of the citizens. The interests of the public were, thus, the fundamental premise of the draft law on the specific legal regulations during the suspension of martial law.

One has to emphasize and stress fully that the suspension of martial law means a radical restriction or lifting of the principal rigors that were introduced by these decrees. So that law on using intervening means [pol srodki interwencyjne] in the form of internment ceases to be binding, along with the summary procedure -- with the exception of some decisions -- in cases of crimes and offenses and the jurisdiction of military courts.

The specific regulations that curtail the freedom of movement in the country are lifted. The obligation to acquire special permits to organize and stage assemblies, art performances, entertainment and sports events and public collections is lifted. The militarization of socialist enterprises is lifted.

The right to strike and to hold protest actions, staged in accordance with the regulations of the laws in force in general and the law on trade unions in particular, currently suspended, is restored.

In a general way [w sposob generalny], the rigors in force so far, affecting censorship of postal packets, or correspondence by way of telecommunications and control of telephone conversations, are rescinded.

Specific regulations that ban the taking of photographs and films and also those that ban the use of certain badges and uniforms are removed.

The specific regulations governing the way in which the state administration and the national economy function, introduced for the duration of martial law, are set aside.

The proposed regulation which provides for the full restoration, over a period not exceeding 3 months, of the rights of self-government of work forces employed in state enterprises to function, while reserving some of the powers of the founding organs, deserves to be emphasized in particular.

Some of the rigors and restrictions that have been mentioned have not been applied in practice over the recent period, or else they have been applied in a milder form. However, it was possible at any time to introduce them in full over the territory of the entire country or over part of it, if the appropriate state organs had thought it necessary. The change put forward in the bill in this case consists in the fact that they cannot be introduced when martial law is suspended. Thus this is a very important legal regulation.

May it please the house, before I outline the most important provisions of the next section of the draft law, I wish to draw the attention of citizen deputies to paragraph 3 of article 1. It contains the authorization for the Council of State to suspend rigors other than those of the martial law mentioned in this article. This is an important rule for further legal regulations, and on behalf of the Council of State I ask you please to preserve it in the final text of the law.

It is beyond doubt that the suspension of martial law alone will be an act of great significance. It will open a new stage in the life of the country and the public. It will certainly be conducive to the progress of normalization, deepening the atmosphere of accord and work. It is thus purposeful to introduce further alleviations of martial law while exploiting the provisions of that regulation, and to come closer to its being lifted totally. I mentioned before that the specific legal regulation of the proposed law is to safeguard the important interests of the country. The need to maintain necessary conditions for economic activities come to a forefront here. After all, the economic situation in Poland is still very difficult and emerging speedily from the economic crisis constitutes a supreme task for the whole public. We are facing the winter period which is always difficult. We are facing the need to overcome difficulties effectively in the sphere of extracting raw materials, in supplies of materials for the economy, and in the power industry and transport. The militarisation of that category of factories during martial law created a basis for a radical increase in the production of fuel and power, for making transport and supplies more effective which, in general, made it possible to halt the decline of our economy and improve its functioning slowly but systematically. One cannot allow these gains to go to waste. And a full return to the labor relations which were in force before 13 December of last year in many factories in which military rule will now be lifted could create just such a threat.

At the same time, one has to take into account that the organs of state administration must be profoundly concerned with supplies to the domestic market. Thus, above all, it is necessary to ensure a rhythmical production of the goods encompassed by the operational programs. This also concerns the fulfillment of government orders by factories, orders which not infrequently are directly connected with the implementajtion of export commitments. On the other hand, these are the conditions for obtaining import supplies, especially as far as raw materials, markets of cooperation and market goods for the public are concerned.

Therefore, in relation to this entire group of enterprises, it is necessary to envisage special decisions which permit full use of production potential. This requires the creation of possibilities to apply appropriate principles of work which are in agreement, of course, with current law, and of discipline which ensures stabilization of the workforce and rhythmical production. The importance of this matter and, at the same time, the need for the most precise possible definition of regulations in force in this matter, to avoid any vagueness, explains their broad coverage in the second chapter of the bill.

The need of total concern for the state's balance of payments connects with the problems under discussion, particularly in view of the continuing great need for imports to meet market demands and the current production. This forces us to maintain restrictions on freedom in the use of hard currency means, amassed in hard currency accounts of physical persons -- hard currency natives [krajowcy dewizowi] according to official terminology. However, the bill empowers the Minister of Finance to gradually alleviate these restrictions.

Next, matters which require particular regulation are problems of administration of justice, certain provisions of criminal law, and the range of summary proceedings. In all these areas there is to be a limitation of the present rigors, and an introduction of significant procedural changes. This is primarily expressed by an almost total suspension of the powers of appropriate decrees in force from 12 December 1981 -- that is, on extraordinary procedures in cases of offenses and misdemeanors, and on the competence of military courts. In particular, the categories of offenses against the state's basic political interests, against general security, against the activity of state officials and public order, as well as the categories of offenses amounting to breaches of the rigors of martial law, are being excluded from summary procedure before general and military courts. But summary procedure is being maintained in relation to the most dangerous offenses against human life, health and property, such as murder, robbery and theft with breaking-in. Next, in relation to offenses against the state's basic economic interests and its activity, and in relation to particularly reprehensible offenses which amount to drawing undue material benefits from the post occupied.

The catalogue of crimes which come under the jurisdiction of military courts is being considerably narrowed. Crimes against the common duty to defend the state and against its fundamental political interests, and crimes committed in connection with the possession or usage of fire-arms or explosives will still be under the competence of military courts. It is also proposed to introduce additions and amendments to the penal code. These arise from experiences and practice. The most important additions and changes aim at combating bribery more effectively. Practice during the past year commits us to draw particular attention to the need for the effective functioning of state apparatus if activities by the authorities are to give appropriate results and if increased efforts of working people are not to be wasted. It is planned, therefore, to authorize the Council of Ministers to set up a special procedure pertaining to the observance of regulations by people who hold leading posts in this apparatus, if they commit a glaring breach of their official duties that causes serious social or economic damage. Proposals for these regulations arise from the postulates broadly put forward by the public and concern making the administration and governing apparatus more effective.

In the final regulations, the draft law decides that punishments for crimes and offenses which have not been carried out in part or in full up to the day of lifting of martial law and which have been passed by legally valid verdicts of courts are legally binding. Cases of crimes and offenses which have already begun and which have not yet been completed with a legally binding verdict will be treated in the same way.

Final regulations also cover the transition to normal procedure in cases which cease to come under summary procedure. It is also planned that there will be a possibility of transferring cases which have already been started and so far carried out by military courts under the competence of general courts, providing that the proper functioning of the administration of justice will not be damaged.

May it please the house! All the discussed proposals for legal regulations contained in the two presented draft laws are to serve the further easing of the progress of normalization in all spheres of social life.

They are to be conducive to full utilization of existing production capacities, which is necessary for extricating the country from the economic crisis; they are to ensure internal law and order and, as their ultimate result, they are to lead to the lifting of martial law.

That is why, in accordance with previous agreements with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, immediately after the mentioned enactments come into force the Council of State intends to pass a resolution on the suspension of martial law in the shortest possible time. However, we must be aware that in order to achieve our aims as fully and as quickly as we desire a number of other conditions need to be fulfilled. Such conditions cannot be covered by any regulations because they are in the sphere of social consciousness, civic knowledge and good will expressed primarily in striving to concentrate all the forces which may serve to resolve the vital matters of the state and society.

After all, we understand normalization as the formation of a new situation characterized by the possibility of using all those institutions of socialist democracy legally based on the enactments produced by the esteemed house in the last year. It means activating the broad masses of the working people within the framework of the hitherto existing and newly created structures which are to ensure their real participation in jointly governing the country and in managing various areas of social and economic life. It also means the creation of conditions for the full development of national culture. For this it is necessary to do everything possible to create a climate of mutual confidence, accord and cooperation among all people of good will.

We attempted to do this even when the threat of national tragedy forced us to reach for the martial law declaration. At the same time, the Council of State passed the decree of abolition and pardon of a number of offenses and misdemeanors committed before 13 December 1981. We were guided not by revenge or a desire to retaliate for the creation of this situation, but by the desire to unite the greatest number of citizens in work for extricating the country from the general crisis in which it found itself. Unfortunately, many people, very many people, could not understand this. Nevertheless we want to try once again and to create the possibility of returning a normal social life to many of those who transgressed the martial law. If the house sees it fit to approve the bills, after the announcement of the suspension of martial law the Council of State intends to adopt a resolution on the special principles of a pardoning procedure. The act of clemency would apply, first and foremost, to a broad range of crimes and transgressions defined in articles 46, 47 and 48 of the martial law decree and some crimes which come under the penal code, such as, for instance, crimes against the activity of state and social institutions or public order. It would consist in conditional, early release from a sentence of imprisonment or conditional suspension of the sentence.

We envisage that a request for pardon could be made directly by the person sentenced or by his family, attorney, workers' collective or social organization.

In examining the submitted requests the Council of State will take into account, above all, the following circumstances; whether the commission of the crime had particularly serious material, moral and political consequences; the lesser guilt of a sentenced person who did not play a decisive role in the commission of the crime; repentence on the part of the person sentenced or some other expression in a different way of his repugnance toward the crime committed, something that would justify confidence that the person sentenced would observe the legal order in the future. Family, social and humanitarian considerations would constitute a separate category of special circumstances justifying the application of the right of clemency.

These include age -- this applies particularly to juveniles; a woman's responsibility for maintaining young children; any illness of the person sentenced; any serious illness or disability of a member of the immediate family of the person sentenced; and a difficult family or material situation connected especially with the maintenance of a large family, including young children. Special circumstances justifying the act of clemency would include a positive opinion from the place of residence, work or school, and also a possible guarantee made by a workers' collective. Finally, it is necessary to take into account the correct conduct of the person sentenced while serving the sentence.

When adopting the drafted resolution the Council of State will make every effort to ensure that it is efficiently implemented. Guidelines essential for a speedy preparation of material, opinions and proposals, will be issued so that clemency proceedings will bring the expected results as soon as possible.

May it please the house! I am deeply convinced of the immense importance of the bills. They should represent a significant element in the progressing normalization of life in the country, contribute to the broadening and consolidation of the idea of national rebirth, strengthen the unity of the community and bodies of state power which emanate from it, help the national economy to regain its full efficiency and, finally, generally animate social activeness and restore the correct interpersonal animate social activeness and restore the correct interpersonal relations in workers' collectives and social organizations.

I also venture to express the view that it would correspond to the expectations of the community if on the basis of these laws we could adopt resolutions of the Council of State and issue other executive acts within a time that would make it possible to enter the new year with the suspension of martial law. Proceeding from these assumptions, the Council of State has instructed me to request the house to examine the bills submitted.

Barcikowski, Others Support Suspension

LD131438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] During the Sejm debate, the following took the floor: Kazimierz Barcikowski -- PZPR; Boleslaw Struzek -- ZSL; Jan Fajecki -- SD; Kazimierz Morawski -- no party affiliation; Janusz Zablocki -- no party affiliation; and Janusz Stefanowicz -- no party affiliation.

Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski, on behalf of the PZPR parliamentary party, expressed the conviction that the decisions on the profound changes in martial law regulations -- its suspension — will be made with all seriousness and prudence, appropriate to the constitutional responsibility before the working people of the towns and countryside, for the security of the state, for the calm and prosperity of the citizens. The dictate of prudence, which is always necessary, is all the stronger now that we have fresh in our memory the enormous threat which confronted the Polish nation and the state. We remember the drama of the situation preceding the introduction of martial law, and the highest degree of responsibility required in making this decision. If we now believe that the possibilities have arisen to suspend martial law, then by the same token we confirm the maturity of the decision to introduce it last December and at the same time we confirm the (?progress) of the normalization of our life. On behalf of the PZPR parliamentary party the deputy expressed approval of the suspension of martial law, and the detailed legal regulations connected with this.

Speaking on behalf of the ZSL parliamentary party, Deputy Boleslaw Struzek stated that the deputies affiliated with this Sejm group, in accordance with the position of the ZSL Presidium, and with the personal conviction of each of them, express approval of the suspension of martial law, and the detailed legal regulations during this period.

Speaking on behalf of the SD parliamentary party, Deputy Jan Fajecki stressed that the decision concerning the introduction of martial law was difficult, but certainly necessary. Although the divisions in the community are already not so acute as 1 year ago, they still exist, and we must strive toward their elimination. This task is not made easier for us, said Deputy Fajecki, by the international situation, the striving of the West toward confrontation. For the sovereign decisions of the Polish authorities, the United States and NATO countries have punished us with economic sanctions.

Recess, Other Speakers

LD131534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm session has been in progress since 1100. During the recess in the debate, a press conference for foreign journalists took place. I must admit that I have never seen such a large number of foreign journalists in the Sejm building. There must have been about 150. If one can describe this geographically, they range from Brazil to Japan, from the United States to Sweden. There were various questions, one of which was a question on when the bills submitted today will take effect.

Minister Urban, the government press spokesman, stated that if the Sejm quickly passes the proposed bills, they will take effect on 31 December.

The press conference took place during the recess. After the recess, the floor was taken by Zbigniew Gertych, deputy Sejm speaker.

Next Deputy Premier Zenon Komender presented the principles of the state's social policy against the background of the variant proposals of the national plan for the years 1983-85. He stated that social problems are a basic matter because despite the economic tensions and difficulties, guaranteeing appropriate living conditions for society is a major aim of our people's state. This is served by the implementation of the reform, the adaptation of (?the sphere) of production and importation to the most urgent social needs, the raising of managerial effectiveness, the rationalization of employemnt, and the lowering of energy and material utilization in production. Principal socioeconomic decisions, the deputy premier stated next, are based not only on setting in motion the mechanisms of growth of production and services, but on maintaining appropriate proportions in the division of national income.

After the speech by Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, a debate on the next point of the agenda began. The government bill on employees' pensions and benefits is being presented at the moment by Deputy Janina (?Jegowska), PZPR, on behalf of the Commissions of Labor and Social Affairs, and Legislative Work.

Komender Address

LD132250 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- Speaking at the Sejm (parliament) Vice-Premier Zenon Komender previewed the lines of the state's social policies against the variant-proposals of the national plan for the years 1983-1985. He underscored at the outset that the welfare problems came to the fore, despite the tensions and difficulties in economic domain. Providing appropriate living conditions for the Poles is the superior task of the people's state, he said. "The greater demand for wage hikes and higher social benefits is refuted by the weakened economy," said he. "The deeper the crisis, the more acute the discrepancies, the more difficult it is to solve them."

The vice-premier said that "one should not expend more than was produced, without the market balance being upset." He admitted that it was no secret to anybody how many Polish families were still living in extremely difficult conditions, how difficult was the start in life for young people setting up families. He also stressed that the state was doing its best to solve these problems in a most effective way despite the fact that in conditions of crisis and low efficiency of many sectors of economy and social security expenditures weighed down on the state's budget ever more heavily. It can be claimed that for a longer time now these expenditures have overrun the budget's possibilties, he added.

"The market (?remains) our problem No. One," said Vice-Premier Komender, adding "We also take up intensive actions to prevent other phenomena of social pathology, such as alcoholism, social parasitism, and others."

Next Vice-Premier Komender listed actions protecting the economically weakest groups of population, such as a two-times increase of the lowest wage, wage regulations, work rating allowance, jubilee bonuses and retirement sendoff money, second stage of family allowance hikes, reform of alimony fund, and scholarships, and passed on to reviewing the situation in medicine supplies. He said that owing to imports of raw materials, the production and supplies of medicines went up by 6 per cent and that of toiletries up by 20 per cent.

Housing continued being one of the chief problems, the vice-premier said, stressing that the recent Sejm bill stipulated that one family could own only one apartment. Vice-Premier Komender said that efforts were made to secure the indispensable material supply and performance instruments for housing in the (?1983) plan.

He stressed that "the 1983 plan envisages the produced national income to rise by 2-2.5 per cent, industrial output by 4 per cent and agricultural production by some 2 per cent. This is the first envisaged increase of these indicators in three years. But the state of our economy is still critical," Komender went on, saying that in 1982 the state budget would close with a deficit of some 240 billion zloties and in 1983 with a deficit of more than 175 billion zloties, despite the efforts to draw maximum incomes and to rationalize spendings.

The deputy prime minister said that "in the years 1981-1982 the number of employees in the socialized economy will fall by more than 400,000, with the number of retirees and disability pensioners growing by some 700,000 -- exclusive of retired (?farmers). He added that "in recent months we have been watching with concern as part of enterprises light-heartedly increases pays without regard to production results."

Vice-Premier Komender stressed "the extraordinary -- in comparison to our possibilities and to other countries -- activeness of the social policy of our state. However, our society is to a too little extent aware of this," he said and added that next year's reform of old age and disability pensions would affect more than million people in that the government plans to increase family benefits at the start of the next year. But he said that "pay rises in the sphere of production must be tied to an increase in productivity and output."

13 Dec Session Ends

LD132218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The first day of the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has ended. The beginning of tomorrow's Sejm session has been set for 0900.

Jaruzelski Attends 14 Dec Session

LD141116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Our parliamentary reporters are already waiting with a report. Over to the Sejm.

Good morning. The meeting was resumed shortly after 0900. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are among the deputies. Deputy Sejm Marshal Piotr Stefanski opened the meeting.

Pensions, Insurance, Benefits Laws

LD141146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Good morning. A moment ago the plenary debate about the three bills on old age and other pensions for employees and their families, on social insurances for private farmers and on the amendments to the law on benefits for war invalids and their families ended.

After the end of the discussion there was a vote. The Sejm unanimously passed the bill on old age and other pensions for employees and their families; the bill on social insurances for private farmers was passed with one abstention; and the bill on the amendments to the law on benefits for war invalids and their families was passed unanimously.

After the debate and the passing of the package of social bills, a recess was announced. The interval will last 30 minutes. And afterwards, I remind you, the government draft bill on the employment of graduates; the government draft bill on state and official secrets; and the appointment of new members of the socioeconomic council will be debated.

Sejm Session Ends 14 Dec

LD141222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, precisely at this moment the 2-day 29th Sejm session is coming to an end. It was a day full of hard work: Five bills have been passed.

In turn, on behalf of three Sejm commissions, the draft bill on the employment of graduates was presented by Deputy Kazimierz Orzechowski, who requested that it be passed. The deputy recalled that in preparing the draft the government aimed to put graduates on the same level as all citizens taking up employment. The path to this is to be the abolition of the system of administrative directives and prohibitions; of the 3-year obligation to work after graduation, connected with a demand for the return of part or the whole of the costs of education; and in the case of the nonfulfillment of this obligation, precisely the return of these costs. The commissions recognized the need for introducing new regulations on the issue of the employment of graduates, since the nature of the law in force is out of keeping with principles of social justice, as well as contradicting the principles and the functioning of the economic reform which has been introduced.

The deputy also presented the amendments introduced to the government draft as a result of the commissions' work. The bill recognizes as a general principle the employment of graduates under the procedure of a free work contract, removing in this respect all kinds of coercion and the former practice of the obligation to work. The introduction of graduates onto the free labor market does not however mean an arbitrary nature to their employment, and does not therefore exclude planned actions on the part of work enterprises. As I mentioned, this bill was also passed, with one abstention.

The Sejm subsequently familiarized itself with the report by the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work concerning the government bill on the safeguarding of state and official secrets. This bill was presented by Deputy Jerzy Zygmanowski, PZPR. The proposed law aims to realize the postulates existing in the social agreements of 1980 concerning the normalization of issues concerning the safeguarding and organization of state and official secrets. The bill defines, for example, the information which constitutes state secrets and official secrets. Regulation and its scope is also proposed; this is a novelty in our law. This bill was also passed unanimously.

The final point of the agenda of the 2-day Sejm session was the appointment of new members of the Socioeconomic Council, a consultative and opinion-giving body acting at the Sejm.

Deputy speaker of the Sejm Halina Skibniewska, who chaired this part of the meeting, announced that the 30th Sejm session will start at 0900 on 18 December 1982. This ended today's deliberations.

RADIO, PRESS COMMENTARIES SUPPORT 'SUSPENSION'

Radio on Suspension Advantages

LD132058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Fortunately there have been few years in human history as difficult as the one ending today has been for Polish society. The Sejm has begun work on legal acts which will make it possible to suspend martial law -- probably very soon. Some have asked: Why "suspension" [zawieszanie] rather than "repeal" [odwolanie]? [words indistinct] to refer to words uttered today in the Sejm: The suspension of martial law is not just a new legal and political norm permitting time in which it will be possible to fully complete the process of normalization. It also has tremendous psychological significance. It ought to be seen by the public as an honest and open presentation of the issue and as a departure from decisions made by the authorities which may be popular but which contain more promises than (?certainties). Admittedly, martial law can be repealed. But one can also reintroduce it, said the deputies who rose to speak during the Sejm discussion.

The mode proposed today of a gradual return to the normalization of life in Poland surely arouses greater confidence and soothes the fears of those -- and there are far from few of them -- who think with alarm of what may happen next. It provides time for the completion of difficult conversations, for a more profound reflection on the future and for the defining of one's position. The proposed reduction in rigors and restrictions creates more opportunities for dialogue, permits many prejudices to be abandoned and allows the whole of society to prepare for the day when martial law will be merely a memory, a stage in our history.

Press on Suspension

LD141006 Warsaw PAP in English 0618 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Dec -- In an editorial headlined "Prudence and Deliberation" the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes: "Many of us expected not so much the suspension of martial law but its lifting -- with the government's keeping of extraordinary powers for an interim period. The Council of State proposed an intermediate solution to the Sejm (parliament) on Monday.

"The important thing is to have time, before the final lifting of this extraordinary state in our history, for a full conclusion of general normalization all over the country, in every field of political, social and economic life.

"The social atmosphere must improve. And this improvement is being hampered by the economic situation, which is still difficult and is a heavy burden on our shoulders. Inflation, which the government cannot control for the time being, does not help it either. It is still a long way to the universal trust in the authorities and to the will to cooperate with them. The 'refusal front' is still fairly broad.

"It is too early today to forejudge the final shape of the legal regulation of the suspension of martial law. The proposals by the Council of State must be thoroughly studied by the Sejm. However, one can repeat already today what Dep. Janusz Stefanowicz said, that 'the suspension of martial law is a chance but also a commitment.' The coming months will be a test of social moods and the authorities' ability to practically develop the reforms initiated in the past months," the daily concluded.

In a commentary on the same subject the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "The image of the country at the end of this year rekindles hopes, strengthens faith in one's own powers, consolidates the conviction that the road of the 9th party congress, the road of rebirth and reform is right. In spite of the divisions which still exist and above the layers of distrust, the idea of national accord is assuming a definite shape, which is also reflected in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

"In this situation the suspension of martial law will be a significant step towards full normalization. Such a normalization cannot be achieved overnight.

"In a nutshell, we are to face continuation, or even speeding up of those economic and social processes, of those reforms in the sphere of the state's functioning in the broad sense, which were determined by the resolutions of the 9th party congress and the implementation of which has clearly progressed over the past year."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say: "The shaping accord can strengthen through struggle, an uncomprising struggle against the opponents who have not given up anti-state actions. We have the gravest danger behind us, but we will have much to do in the new year and the years to follow. Certainly, the fact that we will face the future problems without many rigours will have beneficial effects for the social frame of mind.

"Like so far, we will rectify our tangled paths all by ourselves and we will be getting back on our feet on our own, against the Washington promptors who wanted to win points for themselves on the situation in Poland.

"We have faithful allies and friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- who have not deserted us in need. We have good experience of the turning-point year which, while bringing national salvation, laid down the groundwork for the socialist rebirth of Poland. And we must live up to this ambitious task in line with the road chosen at the 9th congress of the party."

ZSMP PLENUM NOTES 'POLARIZATION' OF YOUTH'S VIEWS

AU131410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 5

[B. Figiel report: "Plenum of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth -- Ideological Unity Is the Union's Strength")

[Text] At the 8 December Warsaw plenum the Main Administration of the Union of the Polish Socialist Youth discussed the role of circles and administrations in strengthening the internal organization of the union.

Wieslaw Osuchowski, chairman of the Main Administration, read the programmatic report of the Main Administration Presidium.

The basic question posed during the discussion was: What should be done to ensure that the union's circles, which are its basic cells, become a significant force in enterprises and in communities? An answer to this question was to an extent supplied by the materials collected during the campaign of the union's circles, which was held on 10-20 November. These materials show, the plenum stressed, that in many youth collectives and comradely groups internal conflicts, divisions and often acute polarization in views and attitudes on basic political, social and even moral questions had occurred.

A lack of consistent cooperation between the union's higher levels and circles is a result of this situation within the union, the plenum stressed. Sporadic meetings were purely informative.

The plenum devoted much time to the task of restoring the authority and moral and ideological cohesiveness of the union's basic levels.

The plenum elected Witold Firak, former deputy chairman of the union's voivodship organization in Krosno, as deputy chairman of the Main Administration for the Affairs of Young People.

The plenum adopted a resolution stating that 1983 will be a period during which the union's internal organization will be strengthened. The resolution also outlined tasks to be implemented in 1983 by all the levels of the union.

The plenum decided to inform the WFDY Executive Committee that it would participate in the campaign against nuclear threats and in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Speaking at the end of the plenum, Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the union's main administration, took a stand on many observations addressed to the union's leadership and said that it was possible to state in general that the union's circles possess enormous reserves of social militancy and human potential, that it is precisely the circles that should be the centers in which the unity of generations, ideology and patriotism is reborn and that this unity is more important than the disputes about secondary issues.

RADIO TO BROADCAST MIDNIGHT MASS FROM JASNA GORA

LD131542 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] On Christmas Eve, from midnight, Polish radio will transmit, for the first time in its history, midnight mass from the monastery at Jasna Gora.

OLSZTYN COMMANDER REPEALS WORKERS' INTERNMENT

LD132358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] In response to the motion of the Presidium of the voivodship Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the voivodship commander of the Citizens' Militia in Olsztyn has decided to repeal the internment of persons from that voivodship. Those freed will be mainly workers whose bearing to date provides a guarantee that they will observe the binding legal order.

HIGH-RANKING SOLIDARITY INTERNEE RELEASED

NC132106 Paris AFP in English 2058 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 13 (AFP) -- A Warsaw region Solidarity leader, Krzysztof Sliwinski, intered since the declaration of martial law on December 13 last year, has been freed, a reliable source said here today. The source said Mr Sliwinski, head of the international relations department of the Warsaw Solidarity branch, was released yesterday and returned home today.

He was interned at Darlowek on the Baltic, in the same room as two other Solidarity officials, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Bronislaw Geremek. Mr Sliwinski is one of the highest-ranking leaders of the banned trade union to have been released so far.

MILITIA DISCOVERS ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES GROUPS

Underground Newspapers

LD102318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] [Word indistinct] security service officers have uncovered yet another underground printing press. WIADOMOSCI BIEZACE, BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI and REPLIKA were printed here. Their contents were inflammatory and called for unrest at a time when everything is striving for normalization of life in the country. The printing press was situated in the apartment of 42-year-old Barbara (Sarafuk), an academic worker at Wroclaw Academy of Economics. She was arrested together with her colleagues who edited the bulletins: lecturer Andrzej (Ornicki) and Leszek (Wierzyjski) of the same educational establishment. In addition, people who helped with printing and distribution were detained. After giving explanations, these people were released.

An investigation under summary procedure is being conducted by the criminal investigation department of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia under the supervision of the Wroclaw Central District Prosecutor's Office.

NSZZ Solidarity Press

LD131912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The Wroclaw Voivodship Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia's Security Service destroyed two illegal printing presses situated in the aprtments of Karol F., an employee of a construction and maintenance cooperative, and Andrzej M., an employee of a welding equipment factory. During the search various printing equipment for producing leaflets and considerable quantities of illegal literature were seized.

It can be seen from preliminary data that one of these presses was at the disposal of the so-called Inter-Regional Defense Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

Preliminary proceedings are being conducted by the Wroclaw Voivodship Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia.

Solidarity District Committee

LD101920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The Security Service of the Slupsk Voivodship Militia Headquarters has uncovered an illegal organization: the NSAA Solidarity District Resistance Committee. The organization also had its branches; factory resistance committees.

It has been ascertained in the investigation that members of the organization prepared and disseminated pamphlets and bulletins under the label of Slupsk Solidarity.

Temporary arrest has been applied with regard to 10 people, the most active members of the illegal organization.

'Antistate' Propagandists

AU091846 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Early in the morning on 6 December the militia functionaries detained two groups of young men who were plastering antistate and mutinous posters on walls in Warsaw. The detainees include two former regular news distributors from the former board of Masovia Solidarity. Investigations are being conducted by the command of Warsaw Militia.

KONIN COURT SENTENCES SEPTEMBER RIOTERS

LD132004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The trial held at the regional court in Konin Voivodship of the 10 most active participants in last September's riots has ended. During the riot several cars were set on fire, windows were broken and a crowd of unruly teenagers attacked municipal militia headquarters.

The Konin Regional Court has sentenced Miroslaw R. to 2 years in prison, Halina K. to 1 1/2 years in prison and Abigniew Andrzej B. to 1 year in prison.

The remaining seven defendents have received sentences ranging from 1 1/2 years in prison with conditional suspension of the executive of the verdict for years. The sentences have not yet been confirmed.

NIECKARZ PRESENTS BUDGET, PAYMENTS BILL TO SEJM

AU091739 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Dec 82 p 6

[PAP report on speech by Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz on the state budget and balance of payments at the 3 December session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] The present financial situation of the country continues to be characterized by a profound lack of balance. The state's expenditures exceed revenues, which is responsible for the inflationary increase in the issue of money. The budget deficit will amount to over Z240 billion. The unbalanced state budget mirrors the situation of the Polish economy, as shown by the slump in the divisible national revenues for the past few years. At the same time, nominal wages and other revenues of the population as well as expenditures to support the nonproduction sector continue to increase at a high rate.

We will be short of about Z166 billion to implement the planned incomes of the state budget for this year. This has been primarily caused by the lower than planned revenues for the state fund for industrial stimulation.

Nor will revenues from turnover taxation be up to par.

The budget took over about 60 percent of the surpluses achieved by enterprises over their expenditures. Enterprises retained about Z500 billion for wage increases, social projects and development needs, which has created conditions for the self-financing of a decisive majority of enterprises. These funds were created through price increases and not through production increases and cost reductions. Enterprises used these resources primarily for wage increases and to a lesser extent for development.

We were able to partially offset the budgetary revenues, which were lower than planned, by curtailing our expenditures, which will be by about Z80 billion lower than planned.

In our work on the draft budget we focused our attention on increasing revenues to the very limit and on rationalizing budget expenditures. This made it possible to present a draft budget whose deficit will be reduced to about Z176 billion in 1983, which means reducing the deficit, in relation to expenditures, from about 10 percent this year to just below 7 percent in 1983. As you can see, we are slowly reducing the budget deficit and achieving the country's fiscal equilibrium. However, the enormous public pressure to increase expenditures on various social projects is prolonging this process.

Despite various economizing measures, we were compelled to propose in this house that budget expenditures be increased by over Z170 billion, that is, by 7.3 percent.

Expenditures for social and cultural activities take the largest part of this increase. These activities will cost about Z65 billion, which is an increase of about 14 percent. The implementation of the law on the cultural development fund will also cause a large increase in expenditures. A draft plan for this fund was submitted to the Sejm together with the draft budget.

Expenditures caused by an increased number of hospitals, day-care centers and other social facilities are also an important item. We also made allowances for the increased demand for medicines in hospitals and for the needs of insured people. The proposed high increase in expenditures for social and cultural purposes is still not enough to meet many important needs, but we are unable to do more at the moment.

Investment outlays, which we propose to increase by over Z60 billion, are an important item of the increased budget expenditure. This is because of the need to increase funds for central investments and for those that are important for public reasons: communal, housing, transportation and other such investments.

The large increase in expenditures was also caused by the cancellation of some bank loans and by subsidies for low-interest rates on loans.

Next year the budget will still have to provide large subsidies for food, whose retail prices do not meet the costs of procurement and processing. Expenditures for this purpose will exceed Z190 billion. In addition, about Z29 billion will be spent from the budget to subsidize some agricultural goods, especially mineral fertilizers, industrial fodder, plant protection chemicals and tractors.

The subsidies for passenger transportation will also be high and will exceed Z60 billion, even when fares are increased as promised.

The expenditures for state administration, jurisprudence and national defense will increase relatively little, by 6 percent.

The many measures to increase budget incomes are the reason why we are able to propose that they should increase next year by about Z250 billion, that is, 11.6 percent.

Next year we will have a marginal increase in national revenues of 2 to 2.5 percent and a growth in production of around 4 percent. With a situation like this, an increase in revenues of over 11 percent ought to be regarded as very high. An important condition for achieving such a high level of revenues is to make management more efficient. We expect that the mechanisms of the economic reform will produce greater effects in their second year. In order to give this process stronger backing, we even propose that taxation be eased at the highest level of profits, and we propose tax exemptions when preferential investment projects have been undertaken.

Taxes from the population and the unsocialized economy comprise barely 1.7 percent of the sum total of budget revenue, but they are a very important in social terms. We will aim above all to set up a tax system which will be conducive to the further development of the handicrafts industry and small-scale industry. On the other hand, however, in accordance with the demands of social justice, we will firmly oppose excessive profiteering and the amassing of fortunes not in keeping with the amount of work put in.

In 1983 we will increase our revenue records for the purpose of fixing taxation level. This is a condition for conducting a stable taxation policy and also a condition for stabilizing the economic conditions under which the handicrafts industry functions.

We have already worked out a draft plan for changes in equalizing taxes, and we have started work on reforming the land tax to be collected from private farms. Changes to other forms of taxation have also been made, in other words, taxation on bequests and gifts, local taxes and treasury fees.

The market prices of a limited range of raw and other materials and the costs of goods deliveries will be raised at the beginning of next year. This will make it possible to cut down on some budget expenditures.

We also bear in mind the need to raise the retail prices of some market goods and services for people next year. These price increases will lead either to an increase in budgetary revenue or to a decrease in the subsidies paid out to deficit production. However, these increases will be relatively small. The scale of the price rises should not be greater than the growth scale of people's incomes, so that people's real income should not be reduced. That is why the government will steadfastly oppose unjustified price rises.

Among the other undertakings contained in the state draft budget, it is worth mentioning just the increase in insurance contributions from the present 33 percent to 43 percent of wages. This increase has already been announced. These contributions will be used to raise old-age and other pensions of the so-called old portfolio and to finance the planned increase in family allowances.

Only a full implementation of the plans that have been presented without any further increase in expenditures will make it possible to reduce the budget deficit to the previously-mentioned level of Z176 billion.

In the above situation, any additional requirements not contained in the draft budget may only the implemented when further feasible sources of revenue from the population have been found.

The rise in expenditures of around Z25 billion presented in local budget plans, in other words about 6.1 percent, will go up even more because the financial resources allocated for raising teachers' salaries will be divided among the voivodships and because of the costs of putting new buildings and equipment into operation, especially in the health care service. The entire range of local budgetary expenditure is fully covered by the revenues of each locality and the sums payable from the central budget to make up any deficits in this revenue. In addition, people's councils will have a greater budgetary surplus at their disposal than in previous years. This surplus will exceed Z20 billion. Thus, despite the general deficit in the state budget, local budgets will be fully balanced.

Poland's payments situation is fundamentally different in each currency. A high level of foreign currency trade turnover is being maintained this year with the socialist countries. The goods deliveries from the Soviet Union have played a particularly important role here. This trade turnover will form a considerable stock of money reserves, and on this basis the Soviet Union has given Poland an additional credit of about Z93 billion. Thas has had an important effect on easing our economic difficulties.

We expect that next year, thanks to a new Soviet loan, we will be able to maintain the excess of imports over exports to the extent of about Z82 billion. In this way our debts with the socialist countries will amount to about Z320 billion at the end of 1983. The increase in these debts means that we have to increase our economy's ability to increase exports to the socialist countries.

Our balance of payments with regard to the capitalist countries is being affected by the "loan-blockade" applied against Poland, which has put back our production and exports. This means that our exports to capitalist countries will be by about Z28 billion lower this year than last year. The slump in our imports will amount to as much as some Z130 billion. This is the reason our trade with the West will show a surplus of about Z42 billion.

As for the provisions concerning our balance of payments with the capitalist countries next year, it has to be said that it is extremely important to ensure the correct structure of this balance and an adequately high level of turnover. It is precisely for this reason that our most crucial task is to increase the export revenue from the estimated Z421 billion this year to Z470 billion nest year. This is the minimum task.

We propose to increase import expenditures from Z370 billion this year to Z412 billion in 1983, which is enough to further improve the supplies for the country and to increase export production.

The country's debts at the end of 1982 will amount to 2.111 trillion. Under the present oonditions we are unable to fully service these debts, which will increase by an additional Z255 billion to Z2.37 trillion when the proposed repayments in 1983 are taken into account.

We hope that our creditors will begin -- also in their own good interest -- to reasonably cooperate in creating conditions enabling us to solve our payment problems, instead of resorting to various restrictions on economic cooperation.

We are as always ready to resume talks with all our creditors.

The draft budget and balance of payments are the best possible drafts under the present circumstances. They seek to reconcile the tough requirements imposed on us by economic reality and the international situation with the need to protect the population's living standards and further develop the economy. On behalf of the government, I ask the house to examine and adopt the budget bill for 1983 and the balance of payments bill.

DAILIES REPORT ON OBODOWSKI-BAYBAKOV TALKS

RZECZPOSPOLITA 10 Dec

AU141017 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Report signed 'TF' "Press Conference in the Office of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The visit to Poland by Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his talks with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Committee of the Polish People's Republic, was the subject of a press conference led by Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman. A report was presented on the talks and on their results up to now by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Committee, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade.

The meetings between the planning chiefs of both countries can already be regarded as permanent contacts. During the present visit by Deputy Premier N. Baybakov, current information on the implementation of economic tasks up to 1985 was made. A subject of particular interest was Polish-Soviet cooperation in the coming year.

The results of the talks will no doubt turn out to be an important factor in overcoming the economic difficulties our country is experiencing. The Soviet help which supports Poland's efforts to emerge from the crisis can be classified into four basic areas.

First, it is based on partnerlike cooperation between both countries. As far as trade exchange with the USSR is concerned, we have found ourselves in a more favorable situation this year than during the two previous years. Poland's gradual economic stabilization and the steady improvement in production is influencing this situation more than anything. At the same time the activation of this cooperation is the result of the talks held between Premier W. Jaruzelski and the Soviet leadership in March this year.

Second, there are clear signs that the upsurge in economic cooperation and trade exchange is being consolidated. Soviet exports of raw and other materials are enabling entire branches of our industry to steadily increase production and improve the supply situation to the market. They are also easing to a considerable extent the economic restrictions imposed by some Western countries, especially the United States.

Third, the structure of exchange between Poland and the USSR is favorable for both countries. We occupy an important place in Soviet exports, and the USSR occupies an important place in our exports. We are receiving above all raw materials and fuels and we are selling machines and equipment. The Soviet Union is covering almost 100 percent of our imports of crude oil, natural gas and raw materials for the metallurgical industry, 90 percent of our cotton imports, 75 percent of our potash fertilizer imports and so on.

Fourth, our Soviet partner has agreed to finance the deficit in trade exchange between both countries in 1983. The USSR has also expressed its readiness to continue to supply raw materials for the Polish light, chemical and metallurgical industries, with 50 percent of completed products remaining on the Polish market. The USSR has also agreed to reduce the supplies of Polish products to the Soviet market without reducing supplies of raw materials. Talks are also under way concerning the USSR's participation in the completion of some Polish frozen investment projects.

It was said during the conference that the signing of a protocol on economic cooperation and trade exchange between both countries is envisaged within the next few days, and it was stressed that the talks have taken place in a very friendly atmosphere characterized by mutual understanding.

TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Dec

AU140938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "(MIK)": "Polish-Soviet Economic Talks -- Basic Lines of Cooperation and Trade in Next Few Years" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Text] ON 9 DECEMBER A PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN WARSAW ON THE POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS BETWEEN VICE PREMIERS J. OBODOWSKI AND N. BAYBAKOV, WHO ARE CHAIRMEN OF THE PLANNING COMMISSIONS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

The conference, which was chaired by Minister Jerzy Urban, was attended by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade; and Witold Gorski, trade councilor in the Polish Embassy in Moscow.

DESCRIBING THE TALKS, S. DLUGOSZ STRESSED THEIR FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE FULL OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE NEEDS AND POTENTIALS OF THE TWO PARTNERS. This was yet another meeting at this level. The meeting was a continuation of the standing form of consistent working contacts, which help specifically to elaborate the decisions made during Premier W. Jaruzelski's visit and talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow last March.

THE EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT PLANS AND MAPPING OUT THE BASIC LINES OF COOPERATION AND TRADE IN 1983 AND UNTIL 1985 IS A PARTICULAR SUBJECT OF THE TALKS. The reaffirmation of partnership and the maintenance of the dynamic and structure of mutual trade with regard to export and import are the basis of the provisions for cooperation and trade in 1983. Minister Dlugosz recalled that raw materials and fuels were the dominant items in the Soviet supplies and that Poland exported primarily machines and installations to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's help for our economy and our country will continue in 1983 and will take the form of loans to make good the deficit in our mutual balance of trade. Our partner has expressed the readiness to sign contracts in 1983, as has been the case this year, for additional supplies of the so-called refined raw materials in the light, chemical and metallurgical industries. Half the production obtained from these raw materials will remain in Poland and the other half will be exported to the USSR.

IN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE POLISH MARKET, THE SOVIET UNION HAS RESPONDED TO OUR POSTULATES AND HAS AGREED TO A REDUCTION IN OUR EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL MARKET GOODS, WITHOUT REDUCING ITS SUPPLIES OF SUCH GOODS TO POLAND.

As for cooperation in completing the investments we are unable to complete alone, talks are being held with the Soviet Union on completing inter alia the construction of shops in the Katowice foundry as well as in the Pokoj and Jednoscu foundries.

Answering questions about our debts to the Soviet Union, the officials said that Poland owed the Soviet Union Rl.5 billion in 1981 and that this year's deficit will be Rl.2 billion. It is estimated that the deficit in 1983 will amount to about Rl billion. [figures as published]

The talks are continuing. It is hoped that a joint protocol will be signed within a few days.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL

AU131215 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 December session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the first session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development -- which has been reorganized today on the basis of a law passed by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] as an economic chamber and as a parliament for all socioeconomic sectors -- has debated matters concerning the development of our fatherland and the implementation of the 12th party congress tasks.

The very fact that the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development has been reorganized, as well as its broad and representative composition which incorporates both leading cadres from all sectors of activity and working people -- workers, peasants and intellectuals -- directly employed in production, constitute an additional proof of the widely democratic nature of our socialist society and of its continuous improvement, which is designed to create the best possible conditions for active participation of the working people, regardless of nationality, in leading all branches of activity.

At this first session of the socioeconomic chamber, or of the Supreme Council, I want to express my conviction that this important body of our socialist society will appropriately fulfill its role within the system of Romania's workers, revolutionary democracy, and that it will permit debates on and adoption of measures best suited to the people's interests and to the socialist development of our fatherland, to strengthening its independence and sovereignty and raising the people's general well-being. [loud applause]

Today's session has discussed important subjects concerning 1983 activities: the socioeconomic development plan, the agricultural plan, the state budget, and the self-management and self-supply program. These have been unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council of Development, and will now be submitted to the supreme forum of our nation, the GNA, to be enacted and made compulsory for all sectors and all our citizens.

The fact that the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development unanimously endorsed all those draft bills and the self-management and self-supply program shows that they are fully in keeping with the 12th congress objectives, reflect the current potential of Romania's economy and will raise our fatherland to higher stages of development. What is decisive now, comrades, is to begin to implement them in practice.

At the Central Committee plenum we discussed in detail certain failings and measures to redress them and to improve activities. The draft plan and the self-management and self-supply program reflect the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum.

All the documents are based on the need to more rapidly develop our energy and raw material resources, to increase the degree of recovery and reutilization of materials, and to markedly cut down consumption in all sectors.

At this session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development I want to mention that special attention must be given to ensuring that all energy facilities function to capacity. In fact, the current difficulties, which required measures to limit energy consumption, are due not to a shortage of facilities, but to the fact that the Ministry of Energy and its leadership did not ensure all capital repairs and did not commission all planned facilities on schedule -- by October -- at all power plants.

We have sufficient production facilities, capable of producing several thousands of megawatts of reserve energy, and had all the planned measures been implemented, we should have had even a surplus of energy.

The ministry, power plants, county party committees and people's councils must take all necessary measures to immediately commission all facilities and to ensure that they work appropriately.

Secondly, we are in arrears with the coal production, which still falls short of plan provisions and of the existing potential in terms of equipment and labor force. These arrears are due to great deficiencies in the organization of mining work and to the fact that from the ministry leadership on down people did not implement all the measures established for 1982, did not ensure that mining enterprises function properly and yield high-quality coal. Similarly, not enough measures were taken to deliver to centrals coal of the caloric specifications envisaged in the plan, in keeping with the potential of our coal mines. Hence, the Ministry of Mines and all mining enterprises must take resolute measures to better organize and carry out work at each mine and on each job, thus ensuring the fulfillment of the coal production and its delivery on schedule and in keeping with quality specifications. We have the potential for it, have the necessary manpower and equipment, and by utilizing them right we can even obtain a surplus, however, that requires discipline, order and responsibility from everyone, beginning with the managerial council of the ministry.

Resolute measures are required to further cut down material consumption. The provisions of the draft plans we have just adopted must be viewed as minimal. I think that will have to be stressed in the GNA, too; we must stress, and should things not be quite clear we must even include a special paragraph or article specifying that the provisions on reducing consumption and recovering materials are minimal, and that the ministries, enterprises and working people must strive to further reduce material consumption and increase the degree of recovery and reutilization. That will permit us to supply substantially more raw and other materials -- about 15-20 percent as of the next year -- from domestic sources, and thus do away with imports in hard currency.

Generally speaking, the problem of reducing consumption and of savings must be approached with great responsibility, because it is extremely important for the fulfillment of the 12th congress objectives, for implementing the socioeconomic development program, and thus for raising the people's material and cultural well-being.

Let us strive to achieve a new quality of work and life in all areas of activity.

Special attention will have to be given to fulfilling the agricultural plan. Agricultural production figures must also be viewed as minimal. Our potential, material basis and agricultural equipment warrant greater productions. We have many examples, culled from all the countries, to show that a large number of agricultural units, cooperative and state units, have achieved productions far higher than this year's average. I spoke about this on "Harvest Day" and hence I will not dwell on it now. I think that the Supreme Council should request the agricultural council, the Agricultural Ministry leadership and all agricultural bodies and people's councils, including the government, to take measures to ensure unflagging fulfillment of the agricultural plan in all sectors, to enhance order, discipline and responsibility. In 1983 we can and must not only fulfill but even exceed the agricultural production plan.

We have discussed the budget and the centralized financial plan, which envisages the necessary means for developing all socioeconomic activities. The enterprises have been left over sizable funds as means of self-management, self-financing and self-administration in accordance with socioeconomic development plans. Certain funds were left to the enterprises instead of being collected for the budget; in return, managerial councils and general meetings -- the supreme bodies of workers' self-management and the bodies of owners, producers and consumers -- must act more responsibly and utilize with maximum efficiency each invested leu and each leu spent on socioeconomic development.

Income provisions in all sectors, beginning with profits, must also be viewed as minimal. We must endeavor to increase profits and must ensure that next year there are not unprofitable enterprises or products.

By more markedly reducing material expenditures and increasing labor productivity we should be able to more markedly increase the net production and the national income. This is one of the most important requirements for implementing self-management and self-administration, for securing the means for implementing the socio-economic development program, and for raising the people's material and cultural living standard.

Increasing incomes in all sectors and enhancing economic efficiency must be viewed as one of the most important requirements for all socioeconomic activities; in the same manner, expenditures in all areas, including that of investments, must be viewed as maximal. We must endeavor to cut down expenditures and to carry out all the provisions concerning the development of our national economy! We must act very responsibly in this area, too. The Supreme Council of Development must enjoin the Ministry of Finance, financial bodies and the government to resolutely apply the decisions of the congress, of the Central Committee and of the Supreme Council of Development in this respect. As of the next year we must generally improve all socioeconomic activities and the leadership of all sectors, must strengthen order and discipline, and enhance the responsibility of all cadres, activists and working people -- as owners -- and of all our people, as the genuine masters of our fatherland's destiny. (loud applause)

We have also adopted a program on self-management and self-supply. This was in fact the first year when we acted entirely on that basis. Our experience has generally been positive. Certain negative aspects have, however, appeared in some counties, such as a tendency to ignore the general interests of the state and not to deliver all planned quantities of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and other consumer goods to the state stocks. In particular, tendencies have emerged to consume more than envisaged in the plan -- I am referring to agricultural and foodstuff products -- and more than was produced, to the detriment of the state stocks.

You are familiar with the self-supply law and program, and hence I will not dwell on them. The provisions are very clear, and we must make sure that each county is self-sufficient from all points of view. This requires above everything else the achievement of the planned production. The villages must produce; it must never happen again that villages come to the city for supplies, when the city does not generally produce agricultural products. Agriculture is the work of the villages and communes, which must efficiently utilize each square meter of land and achieve maximum outputs, both for their own consumption and for the central county and national self-supply stocks.

We have decided to ensure organized supplies for communes which do not produce grain; however we stipulated in the law and in the self-supply program that the grain required for each inhabitant in such areas should be delivered in exchange for agricultural products available there, primarily potatoes -- since such areas produce large quantities of potatoes -- and animal produce.

I must call your attention to the fact that this year the situation was not satisfactory. Neither the county party and state bodies, nor the Ministry of Agriculture properly grasped or gave due attention to that matter. On the contrary, beginning with the Agriculture Ministry, there have been failings and tendencies very damaging to the interests of the national economy and of our people. Hence, it must be clearly understood that the self-management and self-supply program is based on production, on fulfillment of planned productions and on increased productions at each agricultural unit, each agricultural producer and each citizen holding agricultural land in whatever form.

The self-management and self-supply law and program stipulate that if the production is fulfilled, delivery obligations to the state stocks are carried out and there is a surplus left over, the counties which exceeded the plan may keep a considerable part of it -- up to 50 percent if I am not mistaken -- for the units and for consumption in the respective localities and counties. That happens, however, only if the production is fulfilled and after products have been delivered to the state stocks and all contracts and obligations have been fulfilled, after the local self-supply fund has been ensured and surplus productions obtained. Unless the production plan is exceeded, no one is permitted to consume more! Production shortfalls mean consumption cutbacks! We have no other sources for consumption, comrades! If a county does not produce more it cannot consume more! If a county fails to fulfill its production it cannot consume as much as had been planned, without having fulfilled its obligations ot the state stocks. Deliveries to state stocks and consumption must be proportional to production. There is no other way! Everybody must clearly understand this!

In order to consume we must produce! We will not import agricultural and food products, because our agriculture can produce even more than is necessary!

Let us start producing and let us put a stop to waste! In some places there is a criminal, unacceptable waste of grain and other agricultural and food products.

I am speaking about this at length because it is extremely important for smooth supplies and for implementing the self-management program, as well as for meeting the general requirements of our socialist society and leaving something over for export. I will not now expand on this. We will discuss it at the national conference. However, we all know that in the past most of the products Romania exported for hard currency were agricultural, grain products. Currently agricultural exports are negligible, and in the past 3-4 years we imported more agricultural produce than we exported. We were compelled to take hard currency away from industry in order to import various agricultural products that were necessary. This cannot continue! Our agriculture must become highly productive! True, production has considerably increased; consumption was low in the past and has in the meantime increased greatly, perhaps too much, at a faster rate than the agriculture developed. It is easier to consume that to produce, but we must strive to produce sufficient agricultural and food products for consumption and for export. Our agriculture must play a more important role in securing the hard currency required for the development of the national economy, for importing the raw materials necessary for socio-economic development. It is in this spirit that we must understand the problems of self-management, self-administration and self-supply! We must take resolute measures to attain those objectives.

I believe that the above must be duly reflected and stressed in the draft bills and in the resolution of this session -- which will be published -- and in particular it must be implemented in the work of central state bodies, economic organizations, people's councils, party bodies and all working people and peasantry, in each sector.

It is in this spirit that we must view the problems that have been discussed today by the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development. It is in this spirit that we must view the unanimous endorsement of all the draft bills and of the self-management and self-supply program. All the members of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development must work, each in his area of activity, in the same spirit in which they gave their vote here; they must unite the efforts of all working people and lead the work and struggle to fulfill the plans, the budget and the self-supply program, and implement the 12th congress decisions.

I am fully convinced that all the members of the Supreme Council will act in this spirit and that 1983 will mark an important year for the more rapid development of the national economy and the implementation of the 12th congress decisions.

With this conviction I wish you and all working people ever greater successes in your work. I declare the first session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development closed. Good health, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause)

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU131443 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Dec 82 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 December plenum of the National Council of Working People]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the National Council of Working People -- a high forum of Romania's workers democracy -- has debated and unanimously endorsed the socioeconomic development plan for 1983, the state budget and a program on self-management and self-supply. The endorsement of those documents constitutes proof of the fact that the provisions envisaged are in keeping with the 12th congress objectives and with the 5-year plan, and ensure the further development of the national economy in 1983 and conditions for achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas and for raising the people's material and cultural well-being. In point of fact, the plan provisions were debated during the months of October and November at general meetings of working people and hence they reflect the working people's observations and proposals and enjoy the support of all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality, of all our people.

The plan correctly stresses that in 1983 we must do everything possible to eliminate shortcomings in the area of energy and to more markedly develop energy and raw material resources, with a view to creating the conditions necessary for optimal activities in all areas. In fact, as I said at the session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic development, energy problems and the difficulties we have in that area are not due to a shortage of facilities. Our facilities -- with an installed capacity of about 16,000 mw -- can supply all our needs and even exceed them by over 6,000 mw. True, a difficult situation emerged due to a shortage of hydropower following lack of precipitation and the very low level of the Danube waters. However, even in those circumstances, had all coal centrals been repaired on schedule and in keeping with plan provisions, and had they been running properly, we would have had no energy supply problem.

Why am I stressing this, comrades? Because in the coming few days all [coal] centrals must be put into production in accordance with the specially taken measures, and all steps must be taken to ensure that they work properly, so that they may be able to produce the power required for all activities.

Naturally, further measures are required to cut back energy consumption in all areas. Some measures have been taken, and now all the counties and all enterprises must work in that spirit and not exceed the amount of power allocated to them. We must particularly endeavor to reduce the consumption required for technological processes -- beginning with the Ministry of Electrical Power and the other ministries. We have great reserves for that. This is not merely a question of a difficult situation; in general, the problem of reducing energy consumption, improving technologies and productivity and cutting down losses in the transfer of energy, and so forth must constitute a permanent concern. Next year, this will constitute a basic task for all sectors of activity and all enterprises. Energy commissions have been established at all enterprises, and they must follow up on it. I believe that such energy commissions should be established in all the countries. Each ministry must set up an energy commission -- with the existing personnel, not by hiring additional functionaires -- to deal with energy problems and with the measures we discussed, while the National Commission for Energy should work appropriately and fulfill its obligations.

I am dwelling on this matter because it is and will remain an essential issue. I am raising this matter with the National Council since we have here managerial cadres from all the sectors, beginning with the ministries, from leadership councils, enterprises, centrals and counties. We must all grasp that we must take all necessary measures to eliminate the negative situation existing in this area.

Second, there is the matter of developing the raw material resources more markedly and, where energy is concerned, of fulfilling the coal production plan. The way coal production was carried out this year was totally unsatisfactory. Although production was higher than last year, plan production fell short by several million tons of coal, and that had a negative impact on supplies of electrical and thermal power. The ministries, the management councils of all mining enterprises and all working people must take measures to optimally fulfill the coal plan. We must strive to obtain surplus coal production. We have the requirements to do so. Equipment supplied to mining enterprises permits a surplus in coal production and this is the issue that the National Council must resolutely raise with the working people in the mining sector.

Similarly, resolute steps must be taken to fulfill the programs and the plan provisions concerning raw materials of all types. We have the potential for increasing production of raw materials and for more markedly cutting back on imports.

At the same time, we must more resolutely reduce consumption. This has been discussed in detail with all the ministries; hence their management councils are aware of the problem. At the local level, too, the county committees, economic commissions and working people's councils at each enterprise must resolutely endeavor to reduce material consumption more radically. In some branches, such as furniture, consumption has been cut down by as much as 38 percent.

Consumption for each product must be reviewed and cut down. Comrades came up with a reduction of several percentage points for furniture. We talked it over with the ministry and managed a reduction of 38 percent. We have discussed this matter with other ministries, too. Good results have been obtained in the textile industry. I cannot say the same about other light industry sectors, but all ministries are now working on it.

I want to seriously call your attention to this, and I believe that the resolution that the National Council of Working People will adopt must clearly stress that all management councils and all collectives of working people must act with a great sense of responsibility in this respect.

We must also take very serious measures for recovery and reutilization of materials, parts and subassemblies. This will permit us to substantially reduce imports -- by at least 15-20 percent -- as of the coming year. In all sectors there are great reserves for recovering and reutilizing material.

We must plan on reutilizing certain materials without passing them again through the production process. For example, metal sheets do not need to be taken off cars and melted down; they can be dismounted, reconditioned and utilized for new cars or for repairs in other sectors. There is no need to spend energy or fuel on melting it down and remanufacturing it. The same can be done with a number of [steel] sections. We must also begin reconditioning clothes -- as we used to do in the past -- as well as furniture, footwear, and so forth. We must discontinue the practice of throwing away something that has been used for a while without trying to recondition it. Anything that can be reutilized must be reutilized! We must recover anything! Along these lines, each enterprise and each county should have special teams, supervised by the management of the Working People's Council and by county bodies, in charge of this action.

Special attention must be given to labor productivity and economic efficiency. In point of fact, the state budget calls attention to those matters.

Provisions concerning production and incomes must be viewed as the minimum, and production must be considerably increased. As of the coming year we can obtain production in excess of the 1983 plan provisions. Profits, incomes in general and national incomes must be increased more substantially, since this is the only way to secure the means for developing the national economy and raising the people's material well-being.

We must immediately begin implementing the law on social shares; this month enterprises must still begin discussions on registration and deposits for social shares, in accordance with the law. This is very important for enhancing people's sense of responsibility and accentuating the socialist principles and the laws of our country, and for stressing even more forcefully the working people's status as owners, producers and consumers.

The problems we are facing require greater order, discipline and responsibility, and a forceful revolutionary workers spirit in all sectors of activity.

We must take all necessary measures to optimally carry out investment projects and to commission on schedule all facilities envisaged for this year. We must also secure prerequisites for the 1983 investment projects. In the short time left this year we must strive to fulfill the plan, complete production earmarked for export, and further cut down imports by increasing the number of new products manufactured locally and by implementing the above-mentioned measures concerning reduced consumption and recovery and reutilization of materials.

We must begin to thoroughly prepare to implement the 1983 plan. As of the very first day of 1983 we must begin to optimally fulfill the itemized production plan and all its indexes. Under no circumstances do we want to see a repetition of the situation that prevailed at the beginning of this year, when people failed to give due attention to daily, weekly and monthly fulfillment of the plan, so that we fell behind in many sectors.

We must pay special attention to consistently implementing the self-management and self-supply program in the spirit of what I stressed yesterday in detail at the session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development. Production must be fulfilled, consumption must not exceed production, and the state stocks must be secured. It must be clearly understood that smooth supplies depend on fulfillment of agricultural production and of consumer goods in all sectors; they depend on the manner in which each collective of working people, each management council in industry, agriculture and all other branches fulfills the plan and the self-management and self-supply program.

We must responsibly act to continuously enhance the role of general meetings of working people and of working people's councils as leadership bodies of the owners, producers and consumers and as management bodies in all sectors of activity, as the bodies through which the workers class and all working people, regardless of nationality, all our people, can participate in leading and developing our socialist society.

I believe that the National Council of Working People and its Executive Bureau must act more resolutely to ensure that the Working People's Councils work properly and to expand the responsibilities of the general meetings. All activities must be carried out to ensure that these bodies of workers democracy can become a strong force supervising the management of all sectors, including the management of ministries and of the state apparatus. We must thus strengthen workers' control over all areas of activity. By enhancing exactingness, order and discipline, we will ensure improvements in all our activities and will ensure that our workers socialist democracy forcefully demonstrates its strength and capability to optimally deal with all problems and permits the assertion of the creative energies of the working people and of each citizen of our fatherland -- as a conscious participant in and building of the socialist system, of his free future and of the country's independence and sovereignty. (prolonged applause)

I am convinced that the unanimous endorsement of the documents by the National Council of Working People will be reflected in the practical work of the members of the Working People's Councils and of all management councils in each sector of activity, and that each member of the National Council will represent the National Council at his place of work by contributing to the optimal fulfillment of the plan and of all the decisions adopted.

We must ensure that the National Council of Working People -- the supreme national forum of the workers class -- demonstrates its ability to unite all efforts and to forcefully assert the strength of our workers class -- the leading class in our society -- as well as its ability to unite all the working people under the leadership of our Communist Party. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction I want to wish all the working people and the members of the National Council success in all their activities, good health and happiness!

I declare the plenum of the council closed. (loud and prolonged applause; the audience stands up and cheers at length in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm for the RCP and for the party secretary general and country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

DEPARTING ENVOY RECEIVED BY GREEK PREMIER

AU102025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES) 10/12/1982 -- Hellenic Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received on December 10 Ion Brad, ambassador of Romania in Athens, in connection with the end of his mission there.

The Hellenic premier requested that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, together with his esteem and admiration of the Romanian leader's untiring activity for the development of the good Romanian-Hellenic relations, for the establishment of a climate of peace and good neighbourliness in the Balkans, for disarmament and security in Europe and the world over. Evoking with great pleasure the warm, most friendly atmosphere he enjoyed during his recent Romanian visit, Premier Andreas Papandreou expressed the Hellenic party's determination to take action for the translation into life of the understandings reached, their wish to develop still more the collaboration and exchanges between Romania and Greece in all domains of activity.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN -- King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden on 8 December received the credentials of Stefan Constantinescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Stockholm. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 82 AU]

TANJUG SCORES SWISS FOR ALBANIAN RALLY IN GENEVA

LD132118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- News has come in again from Geneva about the rampage of the Albanian irredentists in that otherwise peaceful Swiss city. The cantonal authorities of Geneva (?and only they) have once again allowed Socialist Yugoslavia, a country with which -- as the Swiss themselves affirm -- they have good relations, to be most crudely attacked. It appears that last year's demonstrations by the more or less same rabble have not taught anything to the otherwise pedantic Swiss. If they were surprised then by the severity of the demonstrations, and in particular by the attack of the so-called guardians of order against Yugoslav journalists accompanying a procession, how is it possible for this European antihuman gathering to have been approved again. It is naive to believe that the Swiss authorities are not acquainted in detail with the aim of the demonstrators. We do not believe that a procession of 500-600 irredentists can be allowed to pass through the center of Geneva to the UN palace for the speakers there to address the "dear Swiss friends and UN members." Who is whose friend now? Can the Swiss Government, which boasts about the development of democracy in its country, confirm really and by deeds its friendship with Yugoslavia? After the event of 10 December it evidently cannot. How is one to explain the actions which not only have nothing in common with friendship but which are at variance with the fundamental norms of international law, which are tantamount to flouting the letter and spirit of Helsinki and to extending asylum to those who precisely want to threaten the free and democratic development in Yugoslavia, a country which is described in Switzerland as a friend.

Perhaps the Swiss are not satisfied with the development of matters in Kosovo. Do they perhaps want to encourage the faltering irredentists by providing room in their streets and then in the press to a group of renegades of their country and people. Whether they want to or not, the Swiss authorities have done so with their actions. And this means interference in the internal affairs of a soveriegn and friendly country.

Mr Moller, assistant director of the human rights center at the Geneva palace of the United Nations, should also know this, since it was to him, as Geneva's LE COURIER writes, that "a petition was handed in" on the alleged threat to the human rights of Albanians in Kosovo. The justified question is asked, does Mr Moller know whom he received the petition which slanders a country, one of the founders of the UN? To hide behind such high-sounding names as "The Movement for the Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia" should not "deceive" Mr Moller to such an extent as to abuse one of the institutions of the UN.

While we are on the subject of human rights, there is yet another question. Do the Swiss authorities know that the free flow of information is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Helsinki documents and two journalists were again attacked this time. We speak of this "minor incident," as the police representative described it; this time it was colleagues from Luxemburg radio and from the French radio who were attacked. The Swiss police "advised" the TANJUG correspondent not to get closer to the rabble "because he will be in for a thrashing as was his predecessor." Thus, both he and his colleagues had been prevented from doing their work -- but not so the Swiss journalists who published large photographs and extensive reports of the demonstrations by the Albanian irredentists.

Following the latest demonstrations by Albanian irredentists, the Swiss Government should think about whom it chooses as its friends. The events in Geneva indicate that traditionally neutral Switzerland does not exactly always pursue a neutral policy.

FEC MEETS, PROPOSES NEW FUEL RATIONING QUOTAS

LD140024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session this afternoon, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] with Milka Planinc in the chair, determined that attitudes toward the comments and proposale by the republican and provincial assemblies on the draft law on changes in the law on the total 1982 federal budget expenditures. As reported by the Federal Information Secretariat, the FEC also established the edited texts of the proposed law on the changes and supplements to the law on the temporary ban on disposing part of social resources for purchasing diesel fuel and gasoline and the draft regulation on change and supplements to the regulation restricting the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel, as the basis for coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces.

During the 1 month of application of the regulation restricting the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel, the FEC and the federal organs of administration received a number of comments and proposals to improve the distribution of gasoline coupons and coupons for diesel fuel. In this connection, the council proposes a different distribution of engine gasoline and diesel fuel for freight vehicles, as follows: For such vehicles, if used for personal work, the coupon distribution will be carried out according to the capacity of the vehicles; 250-500 liters per month. For freight vehicles which are not registered for personal work, 100 liters instead of 300 are proposed.

The most significant changes in the draft regulation refer to agriculture. It is estimated that 200 liters of fuel per tractor per month will be sufficient for all the work in agriculture. In addition to the present quantities for individual agricultural producers who transport their products with their vehicles to the market or to the collecting point in the amount laid down by the relevant organs of a republic or province, depending on the distance, type and amount of product, the harvesting season and so forth, it is proposed that they receive up to 100 liters per month maximum. For artisans, according to the FEC proposal an increase of up to a maximum of 50 liters per vehicle is proposed.

For persons who are permanently employed who use their vehicles for post or telecommunications services, book sale and for customs officers for going to work and back home, in the amount determined by the relevant republican or provincial organs but up to 40 liters maximum.

A change is proposed for taxis so that the owners will receive coupons for 400 liters per month instead of the current 300. Gasoline coupons and diesel fuel will also be issued for vehicles for the purpose of carrying out the work of religious communities in the amount of 40 liters per month.

Coordination of the attitudes of the republics and provinces to these proposals of the FEC will be carried out during this week at the relevant interrepublican committee. The changes and supplements of this regulation will come into force on 1 January 1983.

The FEC also discussed other issues of the current economic policy.

TRADE DEFICIT DECLINE, EXPORT STAGNATION NOTED

LD132222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the SFRY Assembly Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (chaired by Kemal Tarabar) today discussed the Federal Executive Council's report on devaluation of the dinar.

Speaking of the measures which accompanied devaluation, Federal Executive Council representative Jon Srbovan stressed that it is premature to provide a comprehensive assessment of the effects of the recent change in the dinar's exchange rate. Together with the measures being prepared, it was said at the session, they should ensure the longest possible effect of the dinar's devaluation.

Information about commodity exchange in the period 1 January - 6 December was also announced at the session. Overall exports during this period were at the level of last year's exports, while purchases abroad were reduced by 11 percent. Thus exports covered 76 percent of our imports, which was a record figure, but this should not be a cause for satisfaction because this percentage was attained mainly as a result of reduced purchases, which was not the objective of this year's economic policy.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUDGET CUT BY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU101746 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- At their session yesterday, delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy discussed a draft adjustment of the federal budget for this year. It was decided that the Federal Secretariat for Forign Affairs should be helped and supported in its efforts to economize as much as possible in its foreign service. In addition, before adopting an adjustment to the budget, it is certainly necessary to ensure funds for the payment of the existing obligations of our diplomatic and consular missions.

According to the adopted budget, this year the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs should have obtained $64.8 million, or $3 million less than in 1981, to finance its foreign service. However, following the draft adjusment to the federal budget for this year, this sum has been reduced by some $15 million. For this reason the Federal Secretariat has already taken certain economizing measures, while a new systematization is being drawn up which will make it possible to save about 20 percent of the envisaged funds. In addition, it is necessary to see whether this allocation of funds should be carried out according to an unrealistic dollar exchange rate, which has been the case so far.

Committee delegates decided that it would be necessary to support TANJUG's efforts to modernize its work. According to Aleksandar Bakocevic, the federation is obliged to contribute 53 million dinars to the program for modernizing the news agency, but has provided merely 30 million dinars so far. A similar situation exists at Radio Yugoslavia and MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA, whose activity should also not be diminished. However, delegates said that a review should be made of whether certain publications and bulletins which we print for foreign countries could be merged. In this way funds would be saved, a duplication of articles would be avoided and foreign readers would be able to follow developments in Yugoslavia more easily.

KOSOVO BROKERS TRIED FOR COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU111712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Dec 82 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 6 Dec -- Today, the five-member council of the Pristina District Court presided over by Judge Djordje Arsic opened the public trial of a "group of economic leaders charged with gross corrupt practices and economic crimes." During the trial, the court will examine some 10,000 documents and hear about 70 witnesses.

The following defendants appeared in the court today: Osman Seljmani, chief of the Belgrade business administration center of the Pristina Agrokosovokomerc work organization; Mehmed Busi, director of Agrokosovokomerc; Remzi Jola, director of the Titova Mitrovica sector of the Trepcakomerc basic organization of associated labor for the Trepcakomerc metal processing industry; Radoljub Vukosavljevic, director of the Kosovo GMBH firm in Munich; Dzeljalj Dzara, employee of the same firm in Munich; and Cenan Galimuna, director of the equipment sector of the Pristina Eksimkos import-export work organization.

"The indictment, made in court by Srboljub Cacanovic and Miftar Jasici, Pristina deputy district public prosecutors, charges all six defendants with the criminal act of posing a counterrevolutionary threat to our country's social system -- that is, with undermining the economic foundations of our country under article No 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code, a criminal act punishable under article No 139, paragraph one of the same code.

"As a matter of fact, the indictment charges that, as holders of responsible positions, in the period from 1978 to 1980, they took advantage of and exceeded their authority in business transactions with the Italian Trieste La Distributici brokerage firm and enabled that firm to realize ungrounded and unjustified earning of nearly 100 million dinars at the expense of our social community." The indictment says that in concluding agreements with the aforementioned Trieste firm for imports of goods and equipment, the defendants conceded to their partners prices which were far above market prices and, at the same time, imported goods of poor quality. In their export transactions, they were concluding agreements in which no provisions were made nor insurance provided for the method of payments of their foreign partner. Thus, "by using social funds in extremely grave cases, they showed extreme arrogance and, at the same time, inflicted multiple harmful consequences upon the Yugoslav and especially the Kosovo economy. These consequences particularly manifested themselves in disrupted commodity and monetary relations, reduced opportunities for marketing our products, an outflow of capital from our country and undermined the reputation of our country and of the organizations of associated labor which were involved in these transactions."

At the court hearing on the first day of the trial, the first defendant, Osman Seljmani, who had been sentenced twice in the past -- once to a 1 year prison term and once to a 6-month term -- for abusing his position and for false presentations, tried to refute all charges of the indictment and to prove that, thanks to him, our exporters made significant gains. He denied that the La Distributici firm earned more than 900 million liras with the exports of mowers to Yugoslavia. He said that it only earned 40 million liras.

Seljmani is also charged with having failed to make interest payments on schedule and with delays in making foreign exchange deposits in Yugoslavia as well as with price manipulations and other corrupt practices in transactions connected with the exports of meat, sheep, sugar and other products.